WHEREVER YOU LIVE

HOMART

PERIMETER HEATING SYSTEMS ARE DESIGNED FOR YOUR COMFORT

Homart Heating Systems and Equipment
Sold only by SEARS, ROEBUCK AND CO.

YOU *too,* CAN HAVE *Ideal

FIGURE 1

PLANNING WITHOUT KNOWLEDGE IS NOT EASY . . .

Planning the *ideal* heating system for you can be a difficult and costly undertaking — if you go blindly into the maze of competing and conflicting claims of manufacturers who have but one specialty which each attempts to sell. All heating systems have their merits, but:

1) An *ideal* system *must have all items in balance.* To buy an item here, and an item there is fine, if you know what you are doing. But even the best equipment, if not properly selected to work together, may fail to give satisfaction.

2) An *ideal* system *must be the right kind of heating plant and installation for the building.*

3) An *ideal* system *must be properly installed* — or it will fail you in comfort, or be costly to operate.

4) The *ideal* system for You *must be within your means.*

*Ideal heating means a complete system (including the furnace, or boiler, and controls) which is within your means to install — economical to maintain and operate — and which will provide the *maximum of comfort* under all cold weather conditions.

1. You receive highest quality materials at Sears reasonable prices.

2. You will have an expertly planned heating system . . . no waste of materials or labor.

3. You can make your own installation, if you wish and save up to 50% of the total cost.

4. Sears continuous research guarantees you the luxury of ideal heating at lowest operating costs.

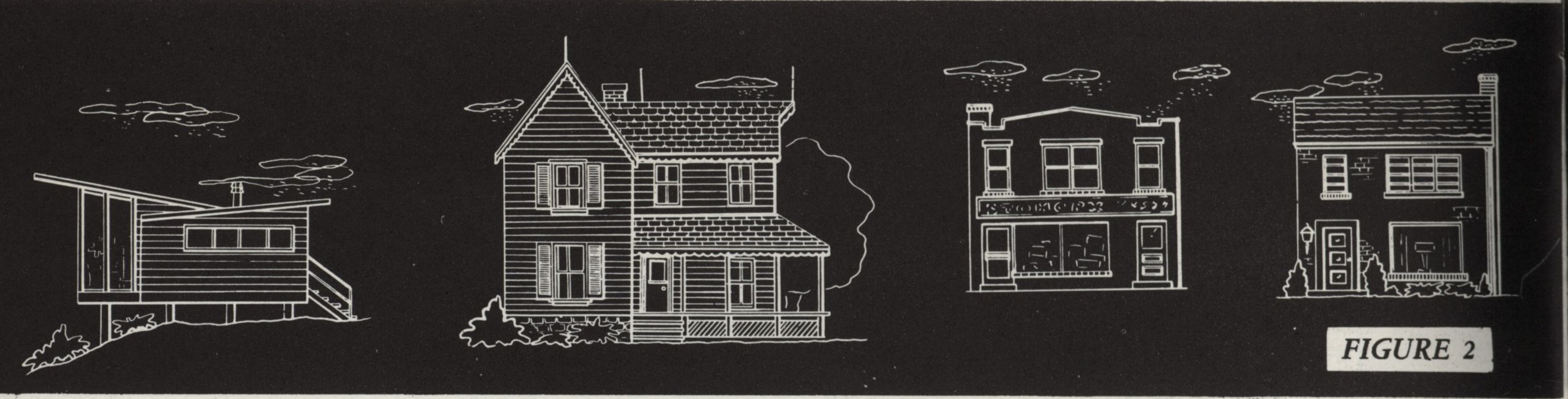


FIGURE 2

F621—Copyright 1955—Sears, Roebuck and Co.

HEATING AT UP TO 50% SAVINGS

. . . LET SEARS EXPERTS GUIDE YOU — EVERY STEP OF THE WAY

Step 1 — Selecting the Best, Complete System

Sears offers the greatest possible variety of heating equipment—to meet every condition, and in every price range. This equipment has all been scientifically tested and approved in our own laboratories. You can easily purchase all the items needed for any type of heating system—items which will be in balance. *You can't buy better at the price.*

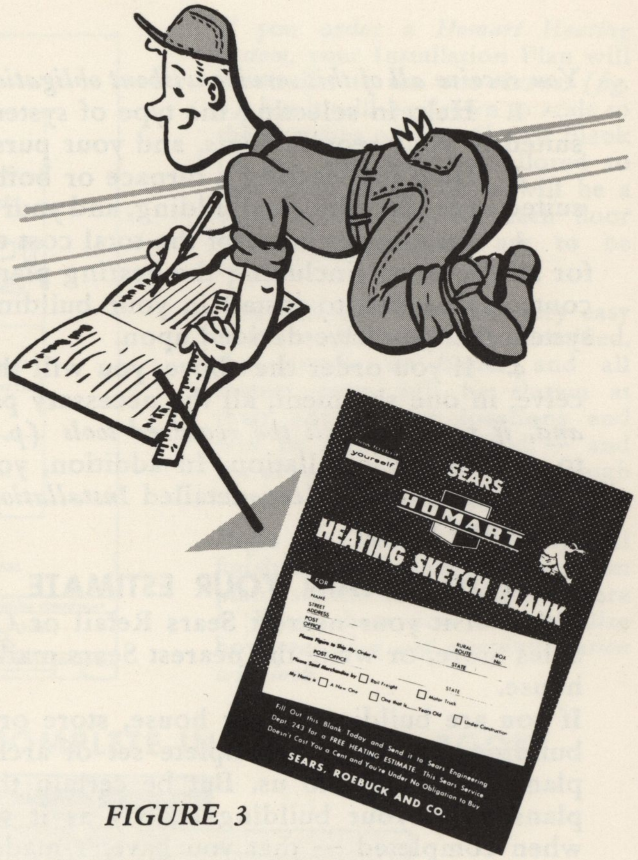
Step 2 — Planning the Installation

An economical installation is one that is well planned: *a*) To save materials; *b*) For ease of installation; and *c*) For top performance. Sears consultants will do all your planning for you — *at no cost. You will have the benefit of the most expert knowledge available — and will receive detailed plans from our engineering department which you, or any installing contractor, can easily follow.*

Step 3 — Making the Installation

There is considerable saving when you install your own heating plant and pipes or ductwork. With the detailed and expert guidance furnished by your Sears consultants, making your own installation is surprisingly easy. *Moreover, Sears will lend you all the tools required — at no extra cost.*

However, if you do not wish to make your own installation, contact your nearest Sears Retail Store — and *they will plan and arrange a low-cost installation for you.*



how to do it yourself

SEARS

HOMART

HEATING SKETCH BLANK

FOR

NAME

STREET ADDRESS

POST OFFICE

Please Figure to Ship My Order to

POST OFFICE

RURAL ROUTE

BOX No.

STATE

Please Send Merchandise by ☐ Rail Freight ☐ Motor Truck

STATE

My Home is ☐ A New One ☐ One that is____Years Old ☐ Under Construction

Fill Out this Blank Today and Send it to Sears Engineering Dept. 243 for a FREE HEATING ESTIMATE. This Sears Service Doesn't Cost You a Cent and You're Under No Obligation to Buy

SEARS, ROEBUCK AND CO.

FIGURE 3

A FEW SIMPLE MEASUREMENTS ARE ALL OUR ESTIMATORS NEED

If you have received this booklet in the mail, your envelope also contains our *Heating Sketch Blank*—otherwise, you can obtain one from our nearest Mail Order Store by requesting Form F6095 (*fig. 3*). This Sketch Blank has been designed to make it as easy as possible for you to give us the information we need to make an estimate for you.

To complete the Sketch Blank you need to make *only a few simple measurements.* The "blank" tells you how and where to measure. However, if you feel that you will need help, call your nearest Sears Retail or Catalog Sales Store. They will send a representative to make the measurements for you.

HERE'S HOW YOU CAN DO IT

Sears trained consultants plan your system for you

You receive all of this service without obligation.

1. Help in selecting the type of system best suited to your requirements, and your purse.

2. Help in selecting a furnace or boiler best suited to the locality, the building, and your purse.

3. An *exact* estimate of the total cost to you for all the parts (including the heating plant and controls) needed to install in your building the system that you have decided upon.

4. If you order the above, you will then receive, in one shipment, all the necessary parts — *and, if requested, all the required tools (p. 5)* — to make your installation. In addition, you will also receive a complete, detailed *Installation Plan (p. 12 and p. 20).*

HOW TO OBTAIN YOUR ESTIMATE

Either visit your nearest Sears Retail or Catalog Sales Store, or write the nearest Sears mail order house.

If you are building a new house, store or other building and have a complete set of architect's plans, send these to us. But be certain that the plans show your building exactly as it will be when completed — that you haven't made little changes here and there since the plans were drawn.

If accurate architect's plans of your building are not available, you can use Sears Heating Sketch Blank *(p. 3)* to give us the information and simple sketches that we will need. Your completed Sketch Blank will be like the typical one shown *(fig. 4)* — and will cover all we need to know to prepare an estimate for your building and your specific needs.

The estimate you will receive will give you a clear solution to your heating problem. It will include any special heating information that you have requested and will incorporate your special wishes insofar as practical. But our consultants will make any recommendations necessary for economy and efficiency — and will plan the best installation for your purposes.

Best of all, you will be amazed at the low price quoted in your estimate. *You have probably never dreamed that so complete, so reliable a heating system can be bought for so little money.*

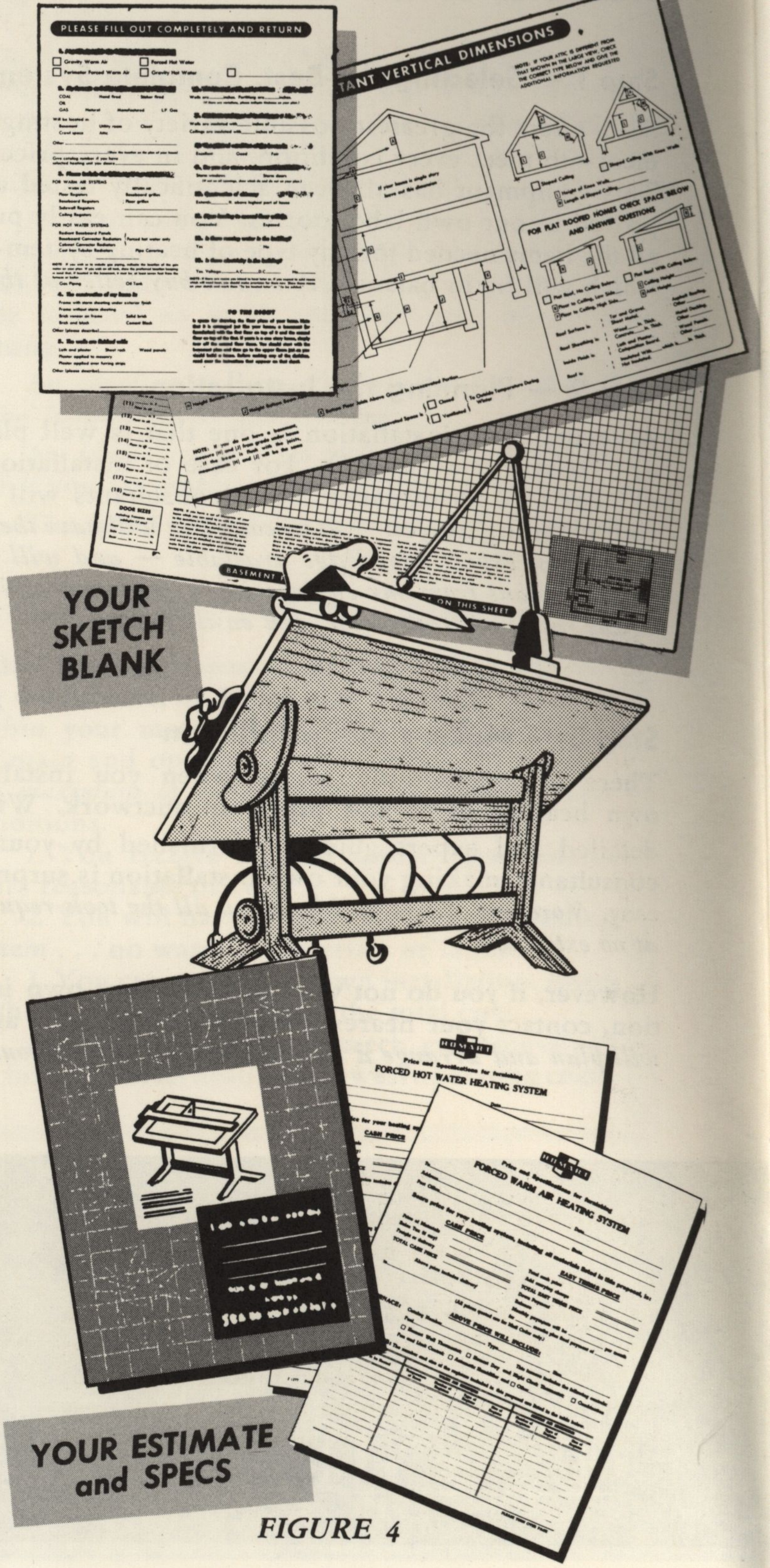

PLEASE FILL OUT COMPLETELY AND RETURN
TANT VERTICAL DIMENSIONS
FOR FLAT ROOFED HOMES CHECK SPACE BELOW AND ANSWER QUESTIONS
YOUR SKETCH BLANK
FORCED HOT WATER HEATING SYSTEM
FORCED WARM AIR HEATING SYSTEM
YOUR ESTIMATE and SPECS

FIGURE 4

YOURSELF . . AND SAVE MONEY

. . you get these FREE helps to Easy Installation

YOUR PLAN

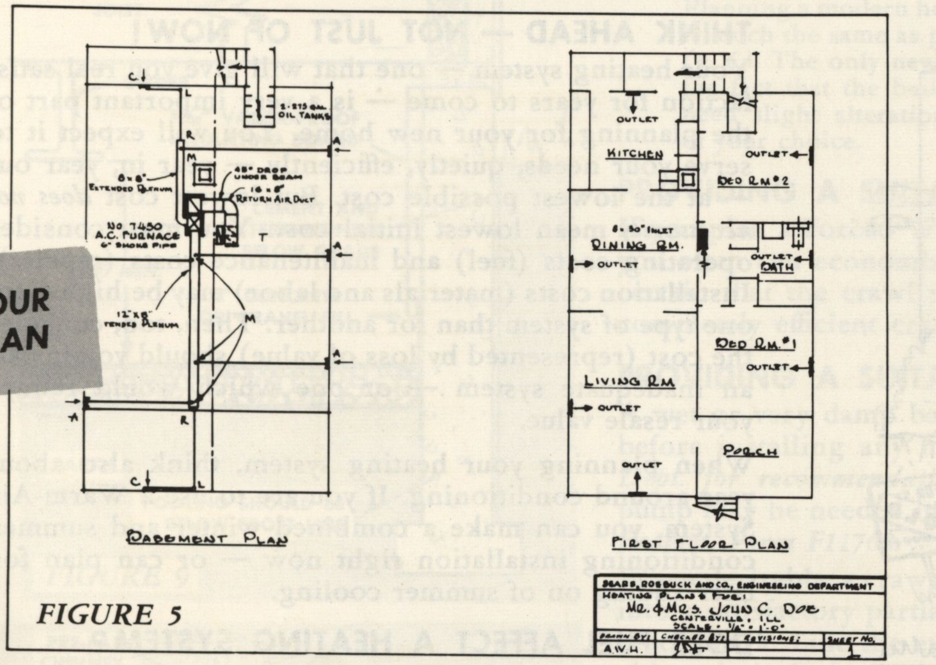


FIGURE 5

If you order a *Homart Heating System,* your Installation Plan will be similar to the one shown *(fig. 5);* but it will be drawn to scale to the sketches on *your* Sketch Blank *(p. 4),* and will be tailored to *your exact needs.* There will be a separate drawing for each floor where system parts are to be located.

You will find *your plan* very easy to follow. Rooms will be identified, the furnace or boiler and all system parts will be shown at their approximate locations and will be clearly identified — and the drawings will be large enough to read without difficulty.

Pages 12-15 and 20-21* show typical finished installations as made from plans similar to the one in figure 5. From these you can visualize how *your plan and your installation will look.

YOU CAN USE THESE TOOLS

FREE TOOL LOAN

Yes sir, not only do you get free instructions and blueprints, but Sears will even lend you the tools to do the installing—*absolutely free!* Above is only one of several tool kits that you can borrow when you buy a Homart Heating System. Our tool kits include everything you'll need except hammer, pliers and a few other simple tools owned by every householder. Again we say, these tools are loaned to you *Free of Charge!*

COMPLETE INSTRUCTION BOOK

FREE 64-PAGE BOOK

This big book, a true treasure house of know-how on heating system installation, is yours FREE with your Homart Heating System. Every page is profusely illustrated . . . every step of installation is graphically but simply described.

PLANNING WISELY WHEN BUILDING

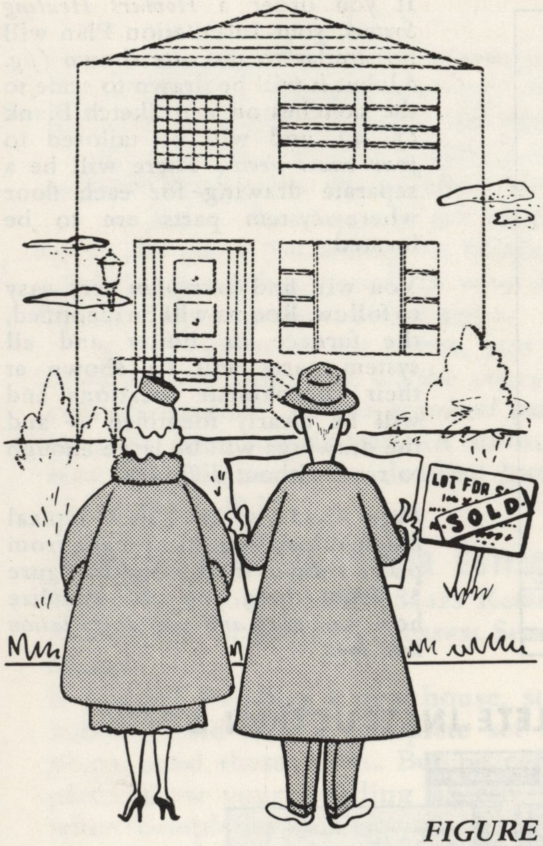


FIGURE 7

THINK AHEAD — NOT JUST OF NOW!

Your heating system — one that will give you real satisfaction for years to come — is a very important part of the planning for your new home. You will expect it to serve your needs, quietly, efficiently — year in, year out — at the lowest possible cost. But lowest cost *does not necessarily* mean lowest initial cost. You must consider operating costs (fuel) and maintenance costs (repairs). Installation costs (materials and labor) may be higher for one type of system than for another. Then, too, consider the cost (represented by loss of value) should you install an inadequate system — or one which would reduce your resale value.

When planning your heating system, think also about year around conditioning. If you are to use a Warm-Air System, you can make a combined winter and summer conditioning installation right now — or can plan for later adding on of summer cooling.

DOES FUEL AFFECT A HEATING SYSTEM?

You may — or may not — have a wide choice of fuels, depending upon your locality. The area you are in will also determine the comparative costs of burning gas, oil or coal. Or you may strongly prefer one fuel or another for reasons of your own.

But the type of fuel you decide to burn will have no bearing upon the type of system to select.

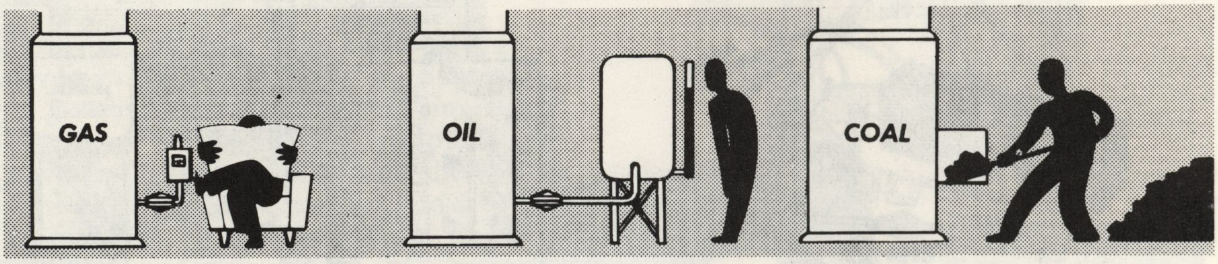


FIGURE 8

WHEN IS IT NECESSARY TO SELECT ONE SYSTEM OR ANOTHER?

- Basementless buildings cannot use any Gravity System.
- Without electricity you cannot use any "Forced" System.
- If you want the heating plant on the ground floor, you must use a Forced Warm-Air or Forced Hot-Water System.
- If you want the heating plant in the attic, you must use a Forced Warm-Air System with a Gas Furnace.
- If you want economical Zone Control *(p.18-19)*, use a Forced Hot-Water System.
- Choose a Forced Warm-Air or Hot-Water System for any large rambling house, or when you want to make a neat, compact basement installation.
- Choose Perimeter Warm-Air Outlets or Radiant Baseboard Panels for the cleanest, neatest room appearance — and for greatest economy.

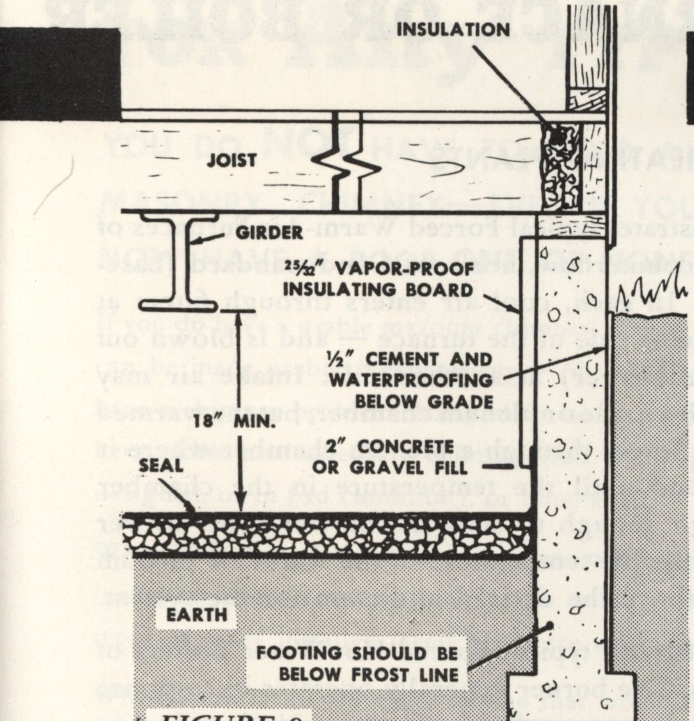

INSULATION
JOIST
GIRDER
2½" VAPOR-PROOF INSULATING BOARD
½" CEMENT AND WATERPROOFING BELOW GRADE
18" MIN.
2" CONCRETE OR GRAVEL FILL
SEAL
EARTH
FOOTING SHOULD BE BELOW FROST LINE

FIGURE 9

When Modernizing

Planning a modern heating system for an old building is much the same as planning one for a new building *(p. 6)*. The only new problems are those created by the fact that the building is already there, and may need slight alterations to accommodate the system of your choice.

PROVIDING A SUITABLE CRAWL SPACE

If you plan a Forced Warm-Air crawl-space installation, you often can economize on operating costs by making certain that the crawl space is properly constructed. A completely efficient crawl space is illustrated *(fig. 9)*.

PROVIDING A SUITABLE BASEMENT SPACE

A wet or very damp basement should be water-proofed before installing any heating plant in it. *See our Paint Dept. for recommendations.* A footing drain and sump pump may be needed in bad cases. *Refer to our Plumbing Booklet, Form F11768.*

When desirable, a crawl space can generally be converted into a satisfactory partial basement *(fig. 10)*, without too much work. Line the excavation with concrete and provide a drain in it.

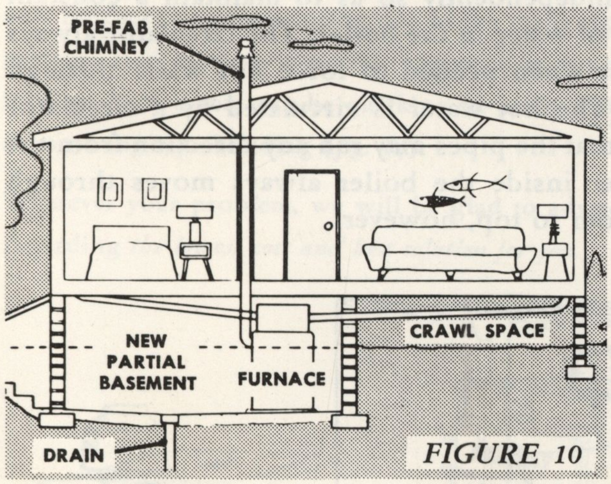


FIGURE 10

PROVIDING SPACE FOR STACKS AND PIPES

Warm-Air wall stack requires a clear stud space (inside a partition) of 2 or 3½ x 12 ins.; pipes require much less space. Occasionally, this space is not available — because wires or headers (cross braces) fill the spaces you should use; or because the spaces are too small. Or, you may not wish to open up the walls to make the installation.

Such problems are easily avoided by running wall stacks or pipes up the outer sides of walls or partitions, inside of closets (if practical) — otherwise, out in the open. Those run in the open can then be decoratively hidden in a variety of ways *(fig. 11)*.

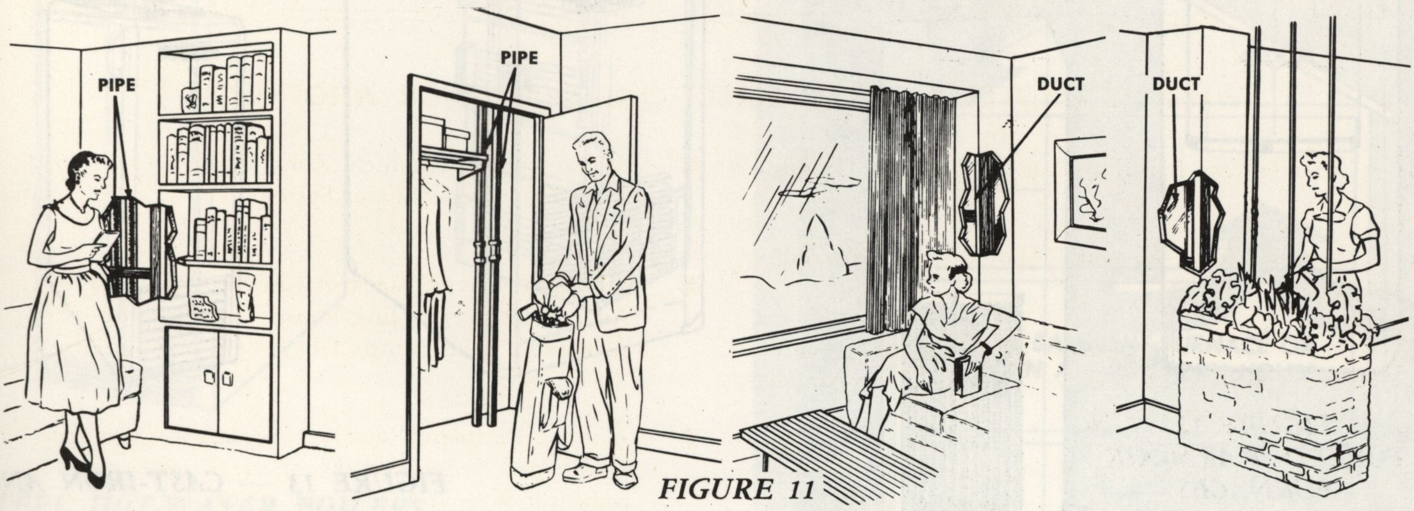


FIGURE 11

THERE'S A HOMART FURNACE OR BOILER

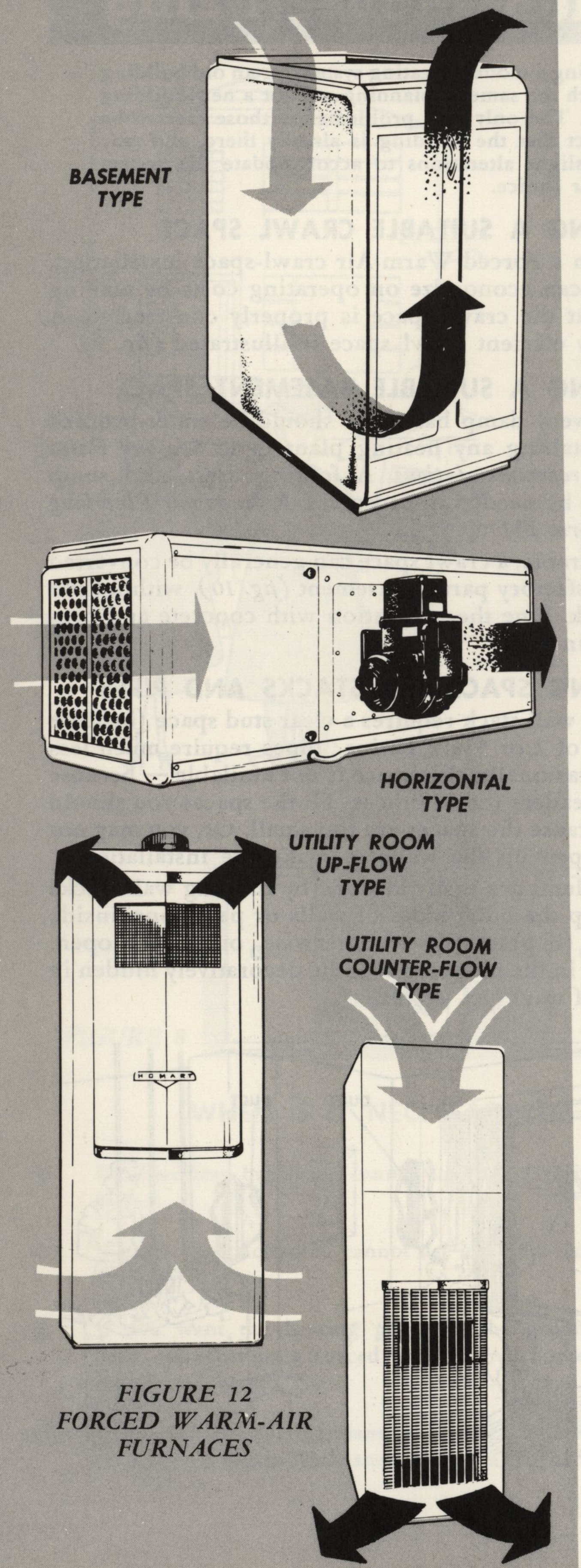


FIGURE 12
FORCED WARM-AIR FURNACES

TYPICAL HEATING PLANTS

Figure 12 illustrates typical Forced Warm-Air Furnaces of the up-flow, counterflow, horizontal and standard (basement) types. In each, cool air enters through filters at one (the intake) side of the furnace — and is blown out (through the blower) at another side. Intake air may enter through a grille or plenum chamber; but the warmed air generally leaves through a plenum chamber where it can accumulate until the temperature in the chamber becomes high enough to start the blower. The blower runs only while the temperature in the warm-air plenum chamber is above the desired minimum for the system.

Figure 13 illustrates typical Forced Hot-Water Boilers of various types. The burner generally operates in response to the system thermostat, but is sometimes designed to go on and off independently so as to maintain a constant temperature of water in the boiler. The circulator always operates just when needed to force hot water through the system. The hot water is circulated by a circulator (pump), so that the pipes may run any direction from the boiler. Water inside the boiler always moves through it from bottom to top, however.

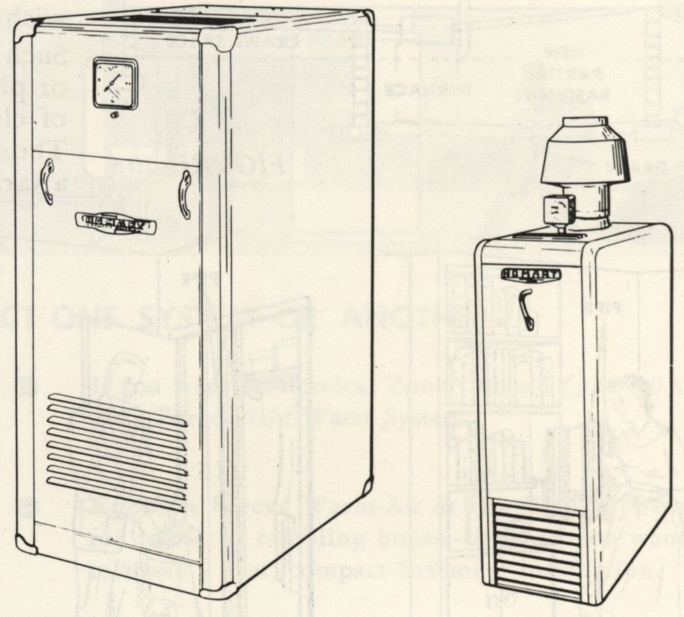


FIGURE 13 — CAST-IRON AND

FOR Any TYPE OF HOME

YOU DO NOT HAVE TO BUILD A MASONRY CHIMNEY—EVEN IF YOU NOW HAVE A POOR ONE, OR NONE AT ALL

If you do have a usable masonry chimney, or one which can be made usable inexpensively — then you do *not* have a chimney problem. Many older houses, however, have either an inadequate chimney (too small, poorly designed, or in bad condition), or none at all.

When a chimney is inadequate because of a cracked or inefficient liner, it may be practical to reline it. Several types of easily installed metal liners are available.

When there is no chimney, or one that would be too costly to repair, your best solution may be to build a new inexpensive vent — using one of the many types of prefabricated chimney materials approved in your own locality. Such a vent can be quickly and easily installed in most any type building *(fig. 14)*.

Whatever your problem, we will be glad to advise you regarding *the lowest cost and best solution for you.*

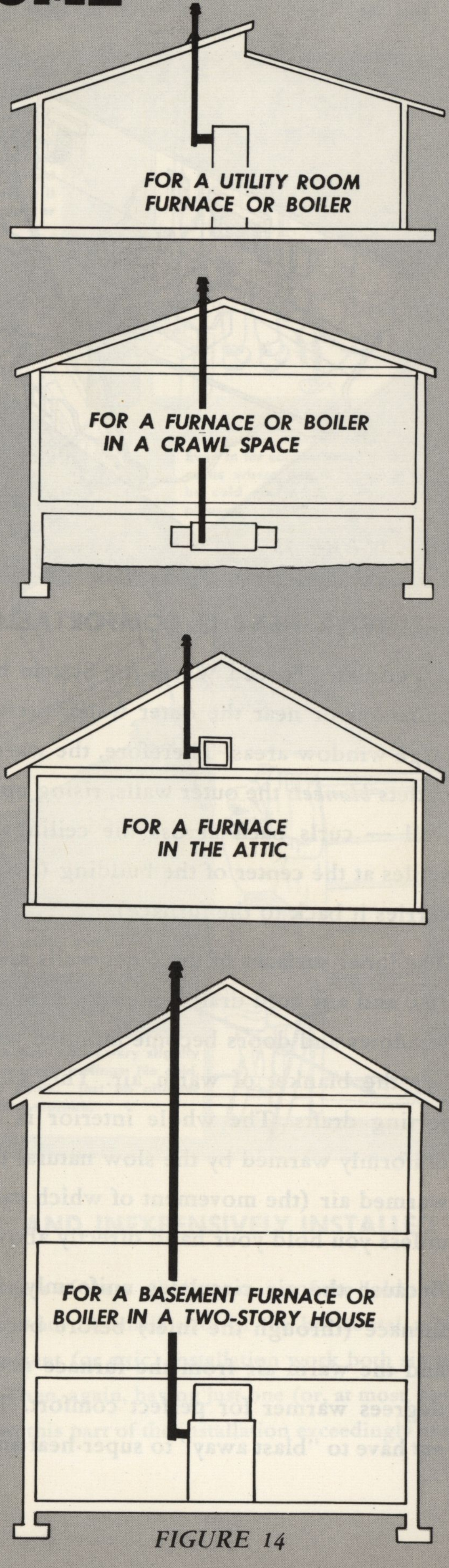
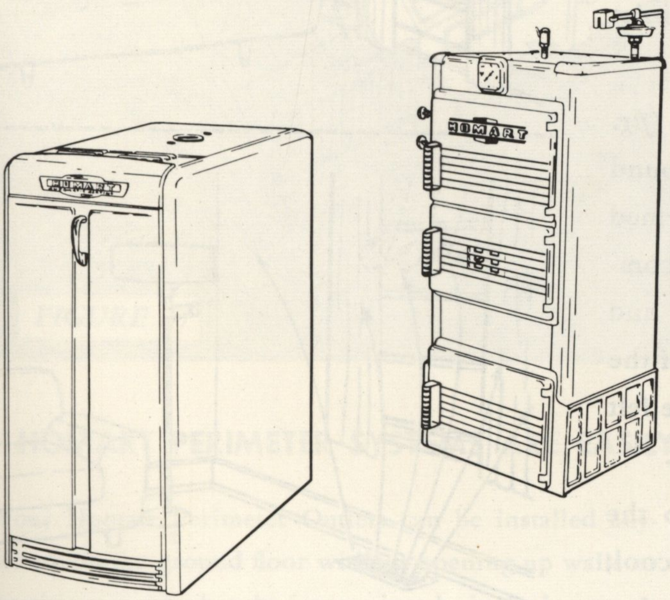

FOR A UTILITY ROOM FURNACE OR BOILER
FOR A FURNACE OR BOILER IN A CRAWL SPACE
FOR A FURNACE IN THE ATTIC
FOR A BASEMENT FURNACE OR BOILER IN A TWO-STORY HOUSE

FIGURE 14



STEEL HOT-WATER BOILERS

HOMART HEATING WITH PERIMETER FORCED

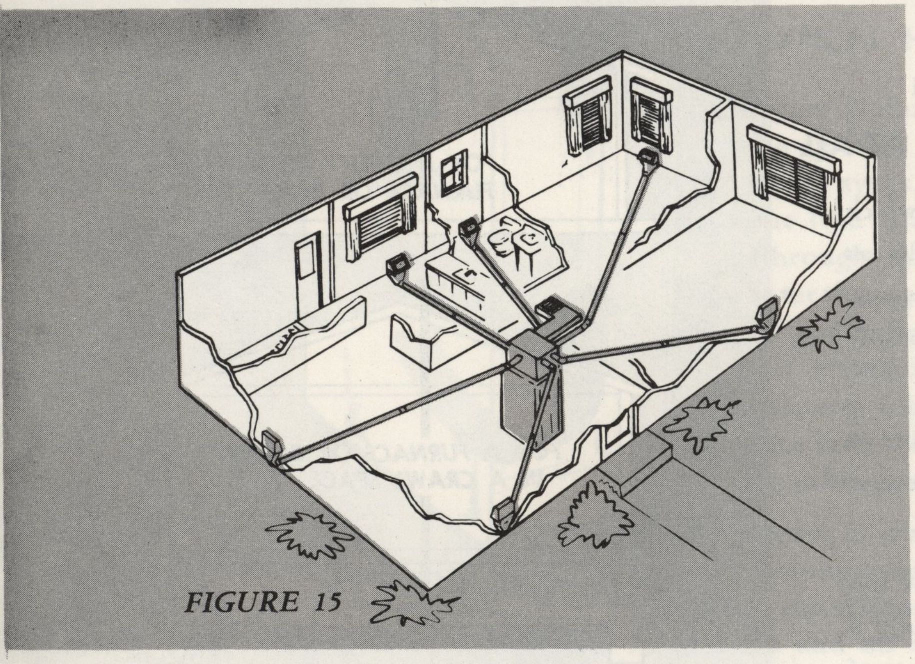


FIGURE 15

PERIMETER HEAT IS COMFORTABLE HEAT

A Perimeter Forced Warm-Air System has the warm-air outlets at or near the outer walls, preferably under the large window areas. Therefore, the warm air from these outlets *blankets* the outer walls, rising upward along each wall — curls back across the ceilings — then slowly settles at the center of the building (from where an inlet carries it back to the furnace).

The inner surfaces of the outer walls are kept warm *(fig. 16),* and any cold drafts entering through cracks around windows and doors become mingled with (and warmed by) the blanket of warm air. This eliminates discomforting drafts. The whole interior is comfortably and uniformly warmed by the slow natural circulation of the warmed air (the movement of which cannot even be felt unless you hold your hand directly above an outlet).

Because the air circulates uniformly, it returns to the furnace (through the inlet) before becoming very cool; and the warm air from the furnace need be only a few degrees warmer for perfect comfort. The furnace does *not* have to "blast away" to super-heat and dry out the air.

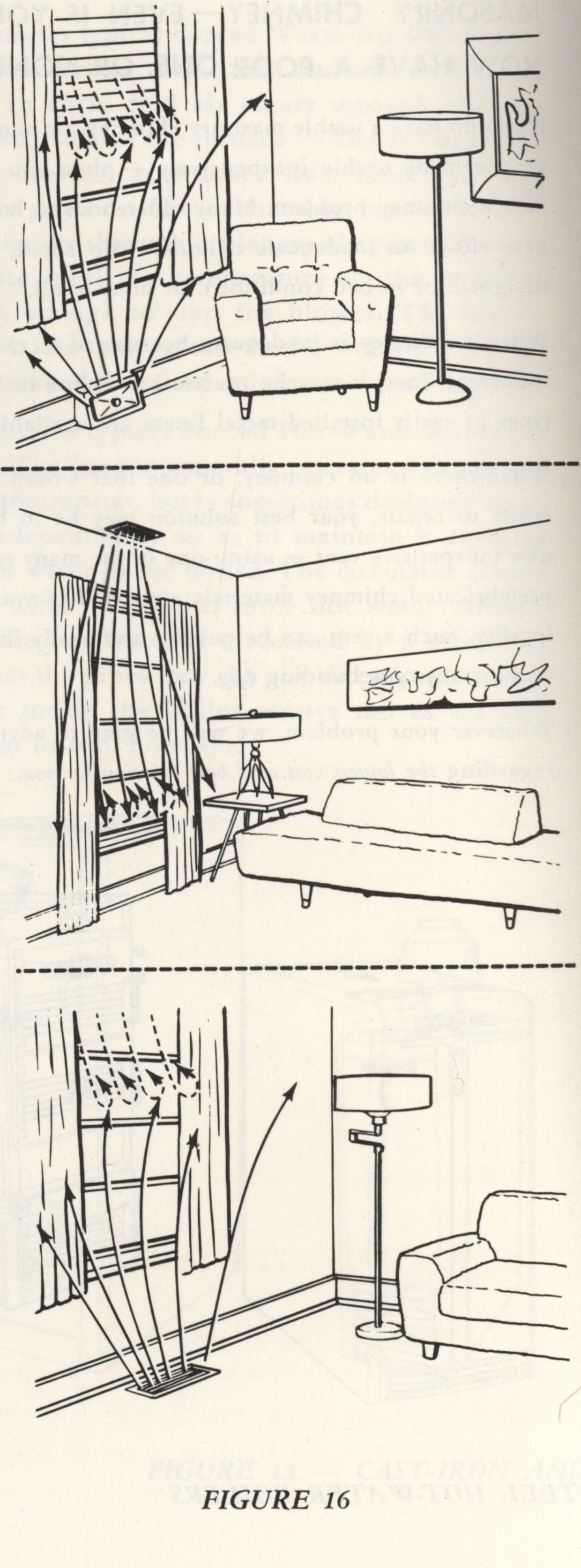
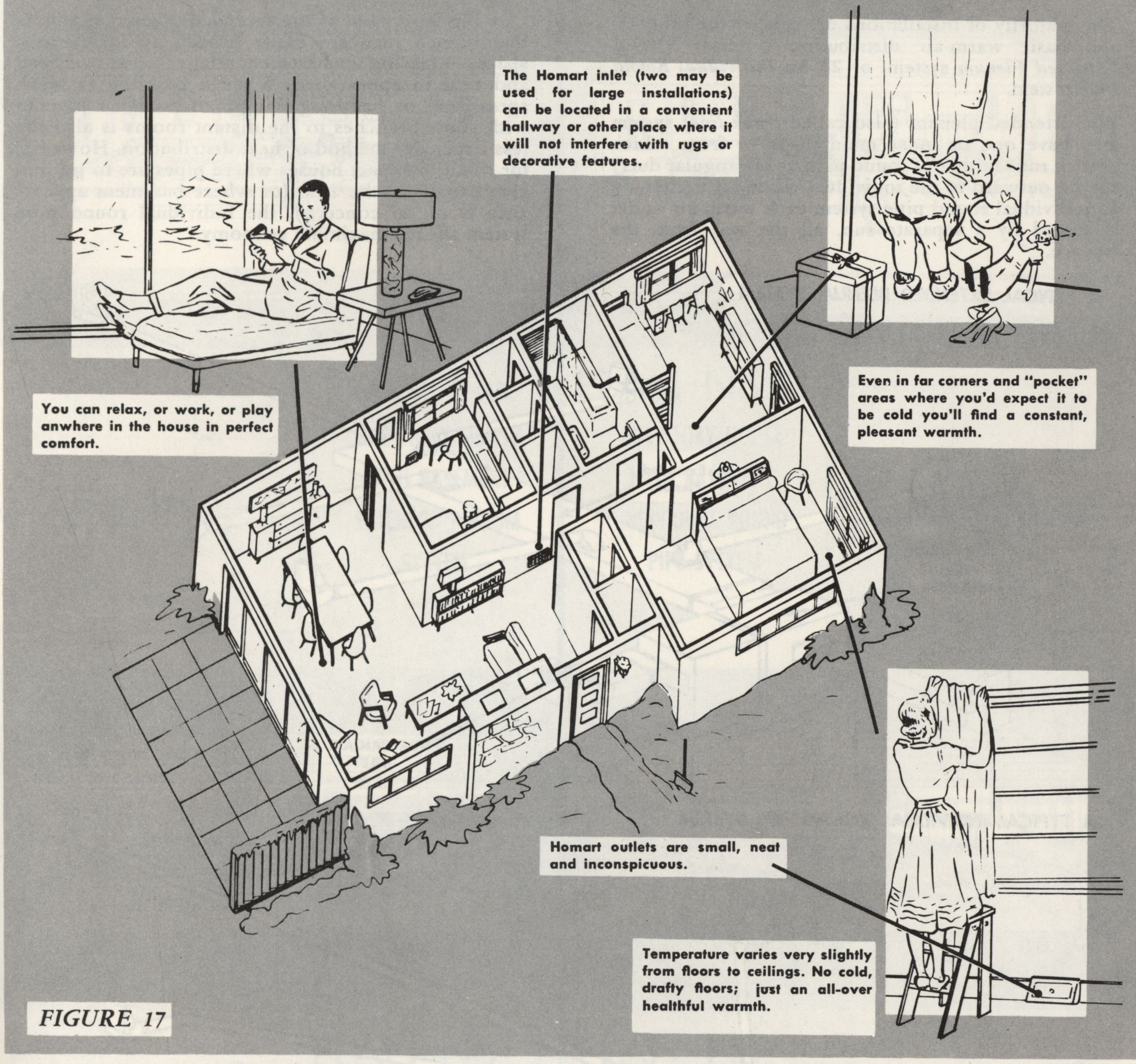


FIGURE 16

WARM-AIR SYSTEMS



The Homart inlet (two may be used for large installations) can be located in a convenient hallway or other place where it will not interfere with rugs or decorative features.

You can relax, or work, or play anwhere in the house in perfect comfort.

Even in far corners and "pocket" areas where you'd expect it to be cold you'll find a constant, pleasant warmth.

Homart outlets are small, neat and inconspicuous.

Temperature varies very slightly from floors to ceilings. No cold, drafty floors; just an all-over healthful warmth.

FIGURE 17

HOMART PERIMETER SYSTEMS ARE EASILY, QUICKLY AND INEXPENSIVELY INSTALLED

Your Homart Perimeter Outlets can be installed anywhere on the ground floor without opening up walls or partitions — whether the furnace is to be in the basement, attic, or a utility room. Upper floor outlets will require wall stacks (to be located in or against partitions); but the small sizes of these eliminate many of the "old time" problems. And the small sizes of the horizontal pipes make basement (or attic) installation work both simple and neat. Then, again, having just one (or, at most, two) inlet makes this part of the installation exceedingly easy.

2

BASIC HOMART PERIME

EXTENDED PLENUM . . . INDIVIDUAL ROUND PIPE

The majority of installations use one or the other of two basic warm-air distribution systems: 1) An *Extended Plenum* system; or 2) An *Individual Round Pipe* system.

The extended plenum (also called *trunk line*) system may have one or more main ducts — from which branch runs (either of round pipe or rectangular duct) extend outward to the individual warm-air outlets. In an individual round pipe system each warm-air outlet is served by a separate run, all the way from the furnace.

One big advantage of the extended plenum system is that branch runs are easily hidden up inside joist spaces — leaving the basement relatively free overhead and neat in appearance. When a building is much spread out or has long wings, an extended plenum with short branches to the distant rooms is also the less expensive method of heat distribution. However, for small, compact houses where pipes are to go in a crawl space or the attic (or where basement appearance is of no concern), the individual round pipe system affords maximum economy.

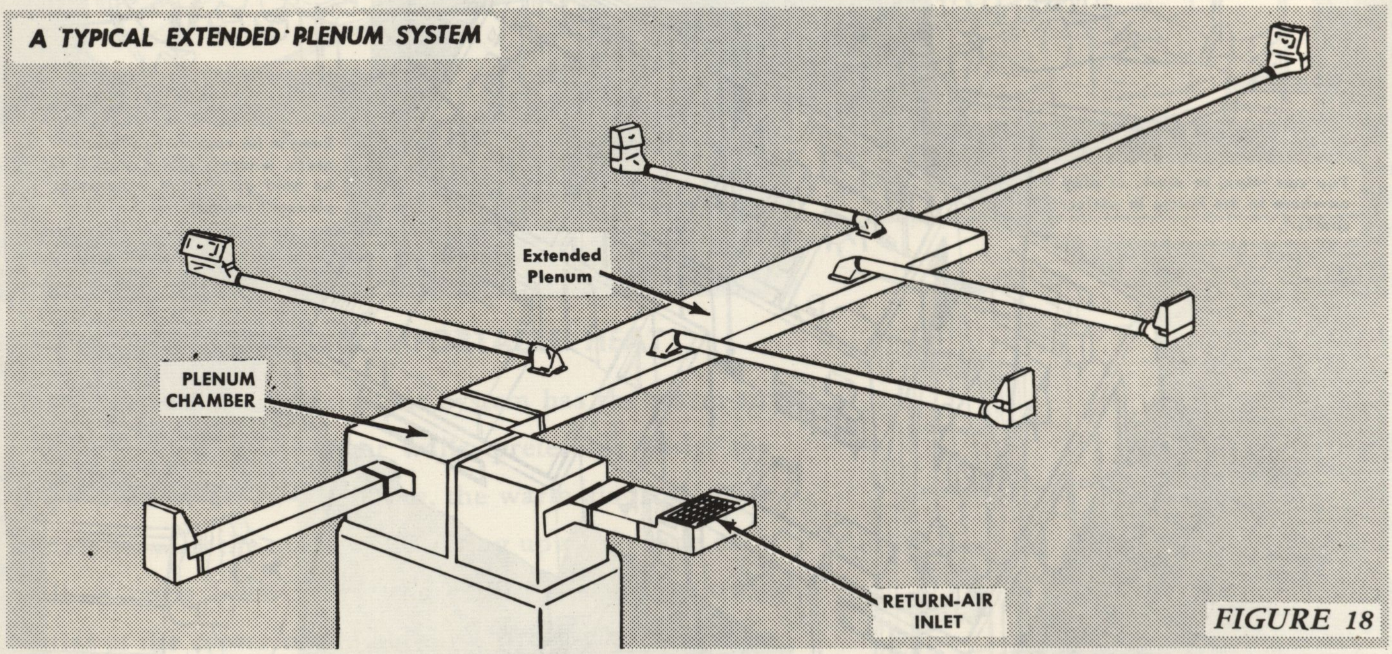

A TYPICAL EXTENDED PLENUM SYSTEM

FIGURE 18

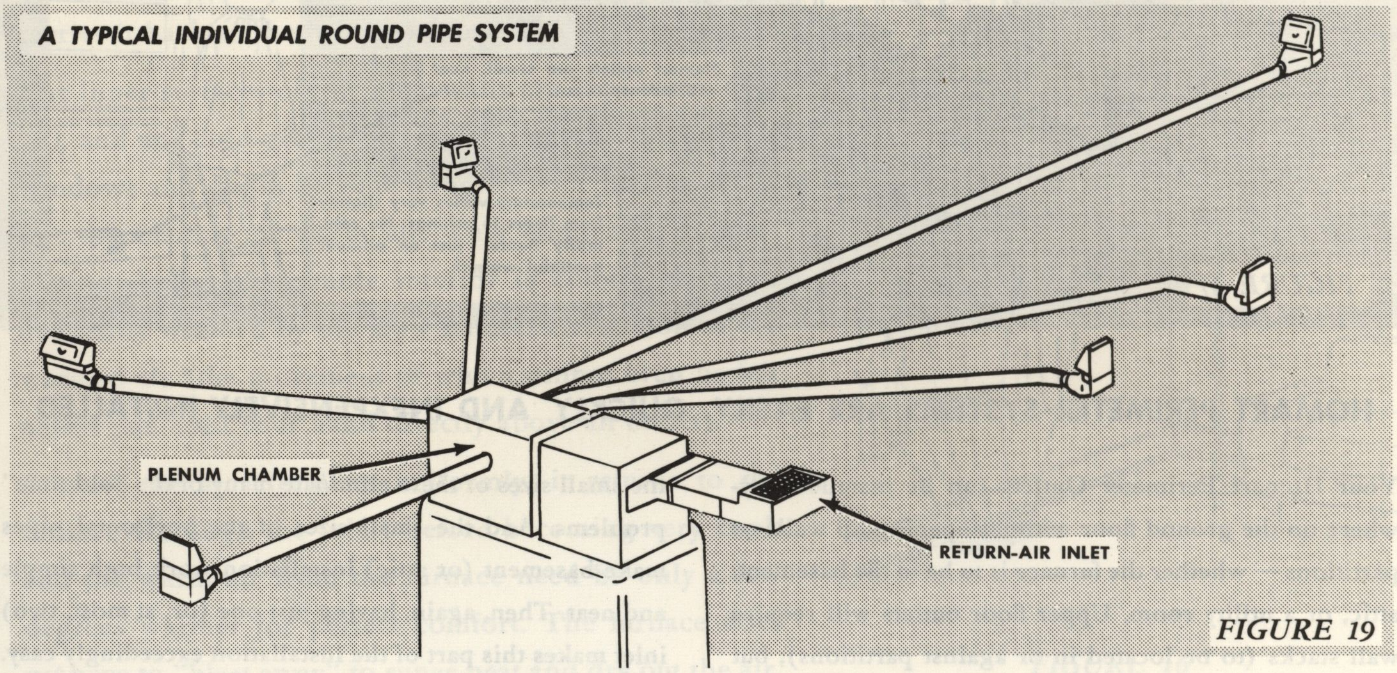
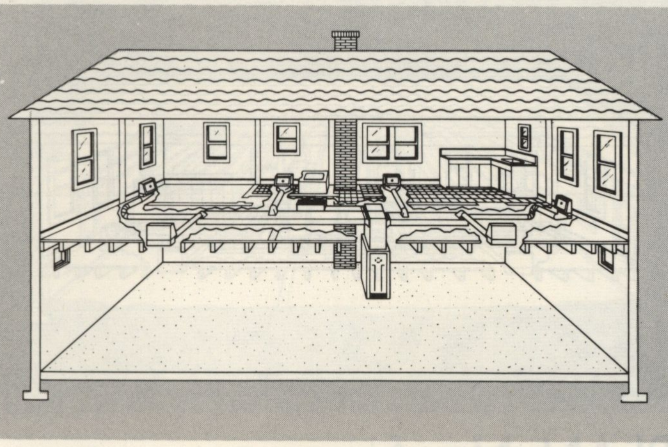
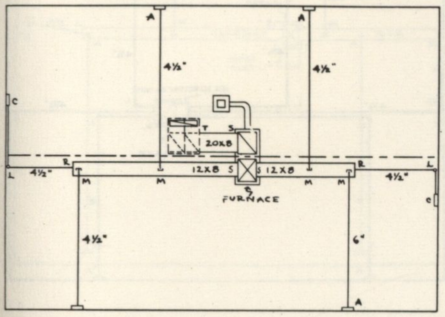

A TYPICAL INDIVIDUAL ROUND PIPE SYSTEM

FIGURE 19

TER WARM-AIR SYSTEMS

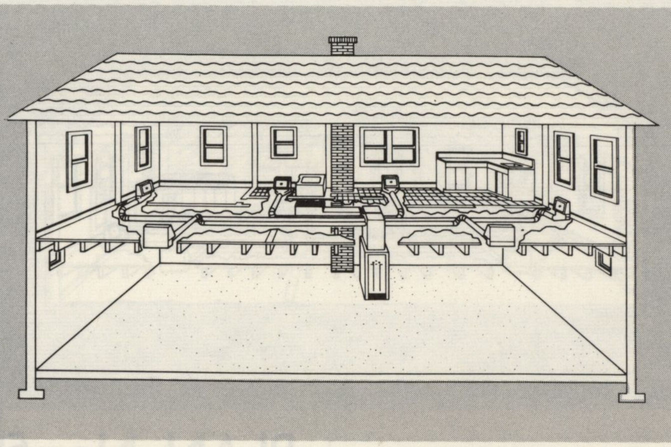
TYPICAL INSTALLATIONS TO MEET EVERY NEED





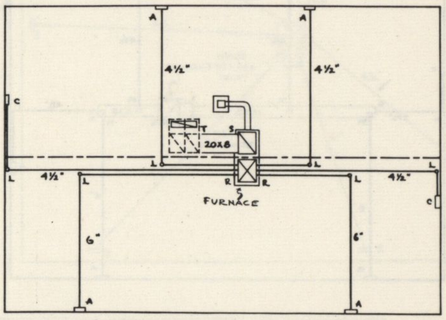
PLAN No. 1

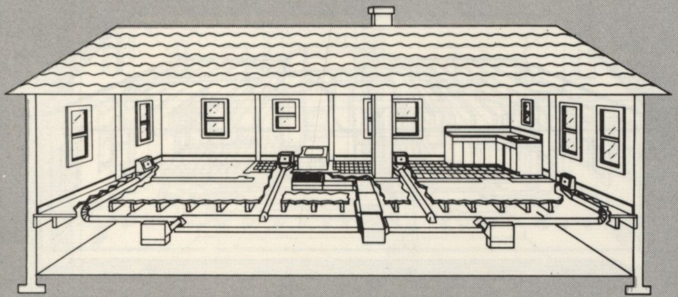
ONE-STORY HOUSE
WITH BASEMENT
EXTENDED PLENUM
SYSTEM

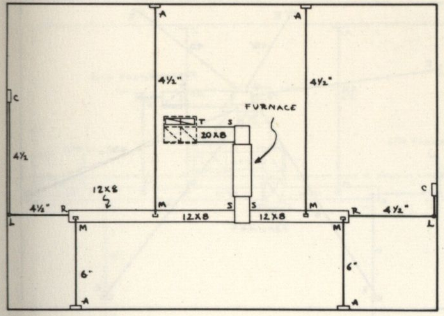


PLAN No. 2

ONE-STORY HOUSE
WITH BASEMENT
INDIVIDUAL ROUND
PIPE SYSTEM

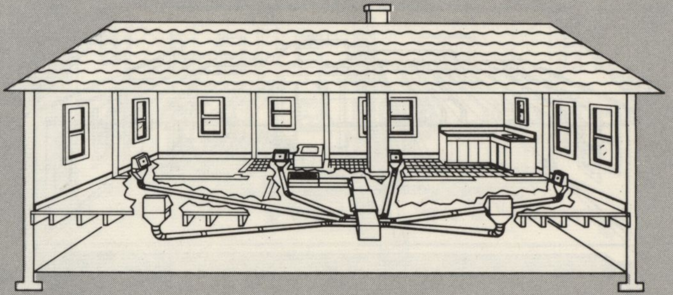






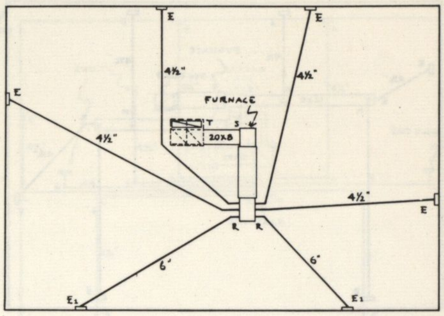
PLAN No. 3

ONE-STORY HOUSE —
EXTENDED PLENUM
SYSTEM
IN CRAWL SPACE

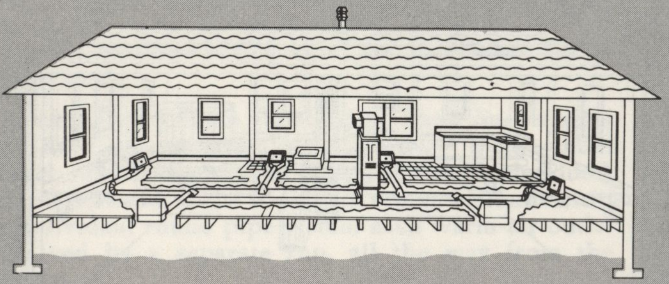


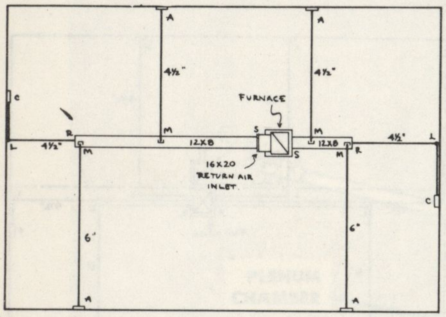
PLAN No. 4

ONE-STORY HOUSE —
INDIVIDUAL ROUND
PIPE SYSTEM
IN CRAWL SPACE



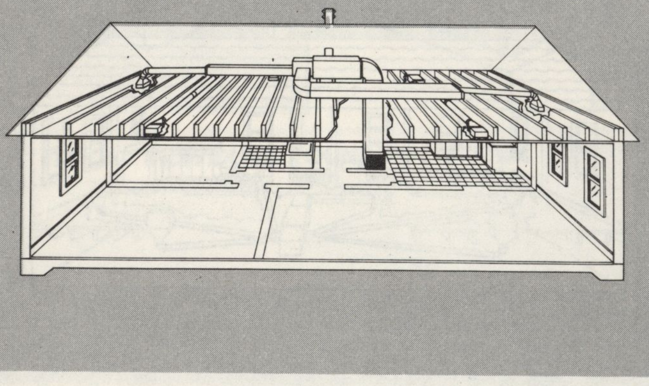
MORE TYPICAL HOMART PERIMETER WARM-AIR

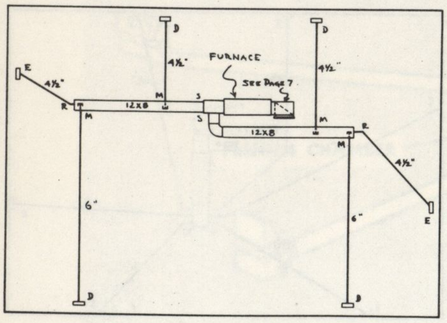




PLAN No. 5

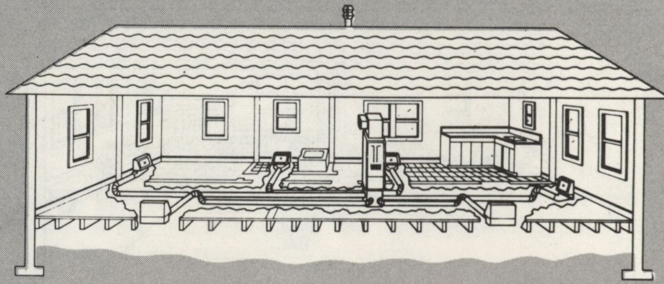
UTILITY COUNTER-
FLOW FURNACE
WITH
EXTENDED PLENUM
SYSTEM





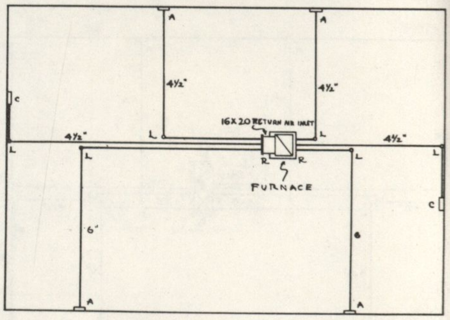
PLAN No. 7

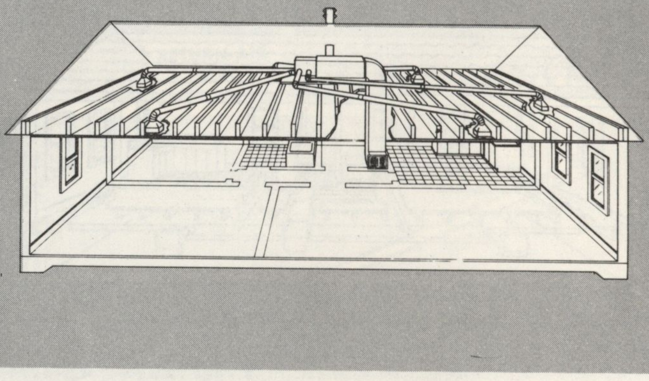
ATTIC FURNACE
INSTALLATION WITH
EXTENDED PLENUM
SYSTEM



PLAN No. 6

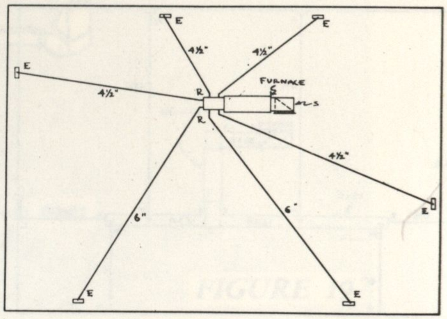
UTILITY COUNTER-
FLOW FURNACE
WITH
INDIVIDUAL ROUND
PIPE SYSTEM





PLAN No. 8

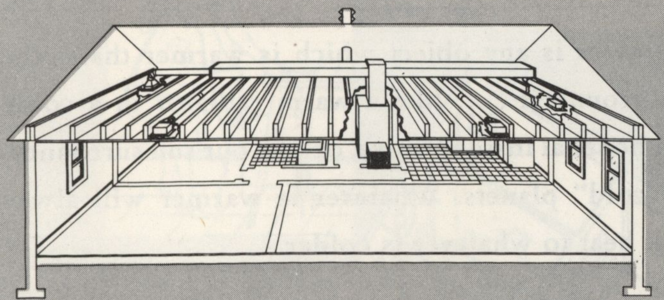
ATTIC FURNACE
INSTALLATION WITH
INDIVIDUAL ROUND
PIPE SYSTEM

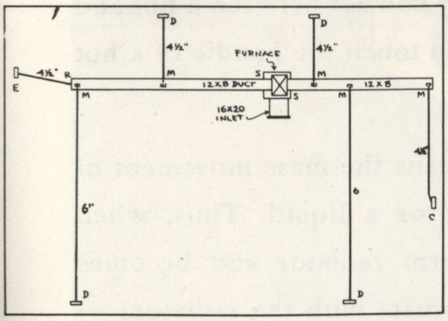


SYSTEMS . . . . Designed for Economical and Easy Self-Installation

PLAN No. 9

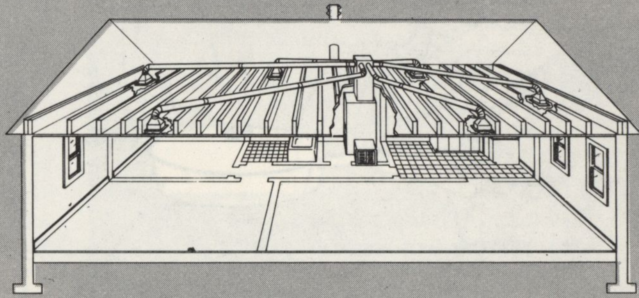
UTILITY UP-FLOW
FURNACE WITH
EXTENDED PLENUM
IN ATTIC

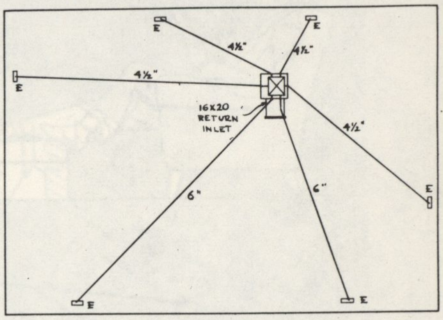




PLAN No. 10

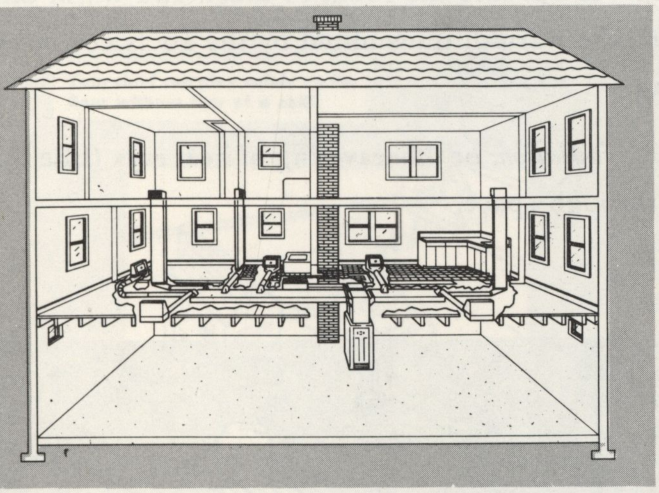
UTILITY UP-FLOW
FURNACE WITH
INDIVIDUAL ROUND
PIPES IN ATTIC

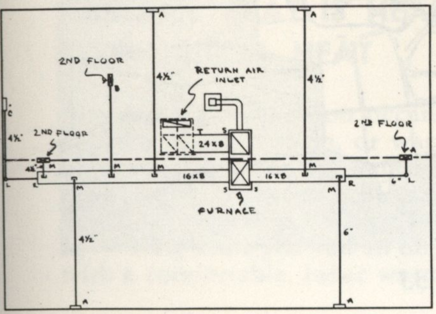




PLAN No. 11

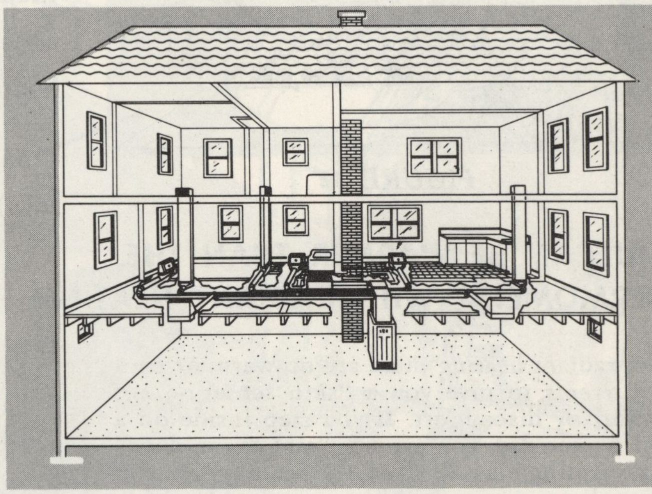
TWO-STORY HOUSE
WITH BASEMENT
EXTENDED PLENUM
SYSTEM

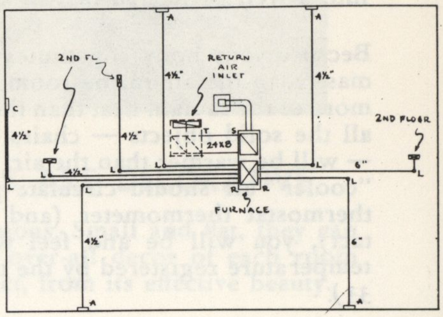




PLAN No. 12

TWO-STORY HOUSE
WITH BASEMENT
INDIVIDUAL ROUND
PIPE SYSTEM





HOMART HEATING WITH RADIANT BASEBOARD

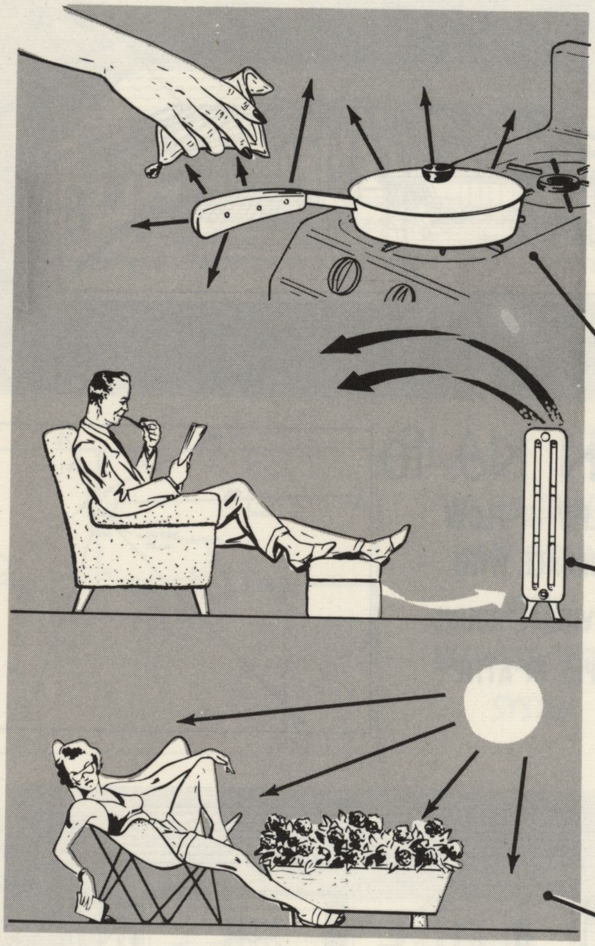


FIGURE 32

RADIANT HEAT "JUMPS" FROM THE SOURCE TO YOU

A *heat source* is any object which is warmer than other objects around it . . . like a warm radiator in a cooler room, a hot coal inside a stove, or like our sun surrounded by its "cold" planets. Whatever is warmer will always transmit heat to whatever is colder.

Heat is transmitted in three ways *(fig. 32):*

1) By *conduction:* that is, by contact between a hot and a cold object . . . as when you touch the handle of a hot skillet.

2) By *convection:* which means the mass movement of heated particles through air or a liquid. Thus, when cool air passes across a warm radiator and becomes heated (by conduction, or contact with the radiator) — then moves out into the room to touch and warm other objects, the warmth transmitted by the air is convection heating.

3) By *radiation:* or the traveling of heat rays (like light rays) through space.

YOU CAN BE WARMER THAN THE THERMOMETER WITH RADIANT HEATING

With radiant heating there are no warm or cool air currents to give you a "skin sensation" of comfort or discomfort. If you step inside on a cold winter day, you are not "met at the door" by a warming blast. Instead, the heat rays blanket you so that you grow steadily warmer and quickly comfortable — much as you do when you crawl into a well blanketed bed in a cold bedroom.

Because your body constitutes a bigger, firmer mass than the air in the room, you will absorb more of the radiant heat than the air will. In fact, all the solid objects — chairs, walls, rugs, etc. — will be warmer than the air. Therefore, if the "cooler" air should circulate past the "small" thermostat thermometer (and cool it by contact), you will be and feel warmer than the temperature registered by the thermometer *(fig. 33).*

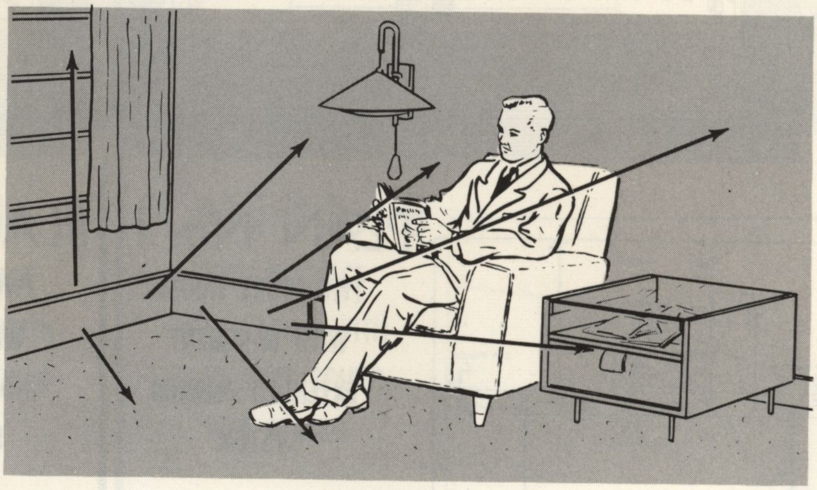
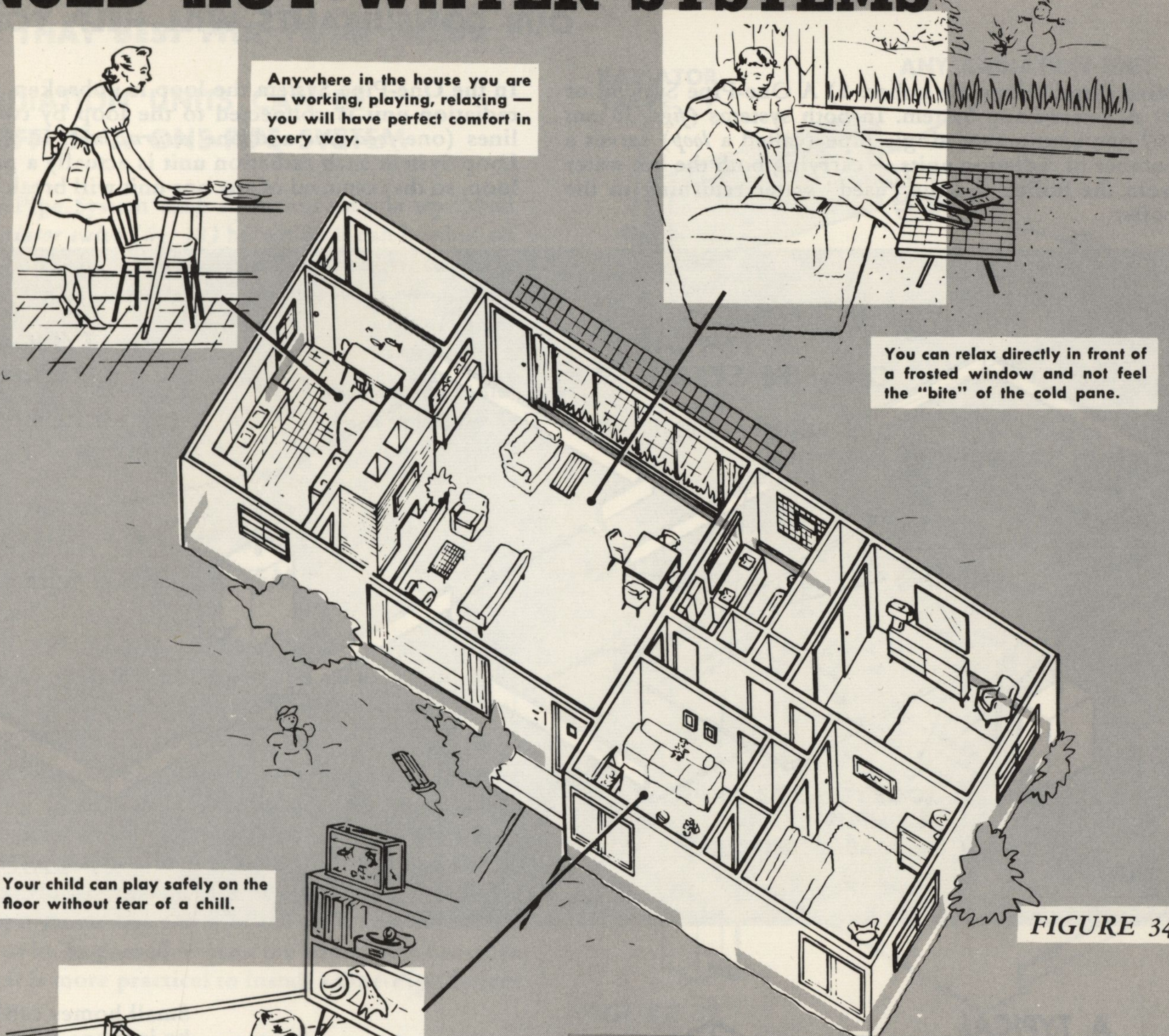


FIGURE 33

FORCED HOT-WATER SYSTEMS



Anywhere in the house you are — working, playing, relaxing — you will have perfect comfort in every way.

You can relax directly in front of a frosted window and not feel the "bite" of the cold pane.

Your child can play safely on the floor without fear of a chill.

FIGURE 34

RADIANT HEAT IS HEALTHFUL, ECONOMICAL HEAT

The maximum radiation occurs at floor level and your floors will be as warm, or warmer than any other part of each room. Because you do not have to super-heat (and dry out) the air, the air in your home remains "natural", refreshing, with a healthful degree of humidity — even while you and all objects in the house "glow" with a comfortable, inner warmth *(fig. 34)*.

BASEBOARD PANELS ARE DECORATIVE

Panel units are inconspicuous. Small and flat, they can be incorporated into the over-all decor of each room to add, rather than subtract, from its effective beauty.

HOMART FORCED HOT-WATER

OUR CONSULTANTS WILL HELP YOU SELECT

Most installations use either: 1) A One-Pipe System; or 2) A Series-Loop System. In both systems *(figs. 35 and 36)* one continuous, single pipe (called a *loop*) serves a number of radiation units — carrying both the hot water from the boiler and the "used" water returning to the boiler.

In the One-Pipe System the loop is unbroken, and each radiation unit is connected to the loop by two branch lines (one *feed line* and one *return line*). In the Series-Loop System each radiation unit is actually a part of the loop, so that removal of any one unit will break the loop.

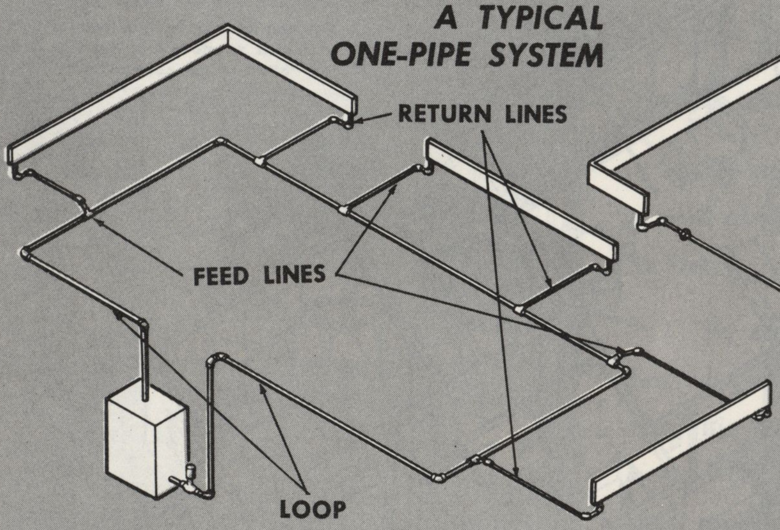


FIGURE 35

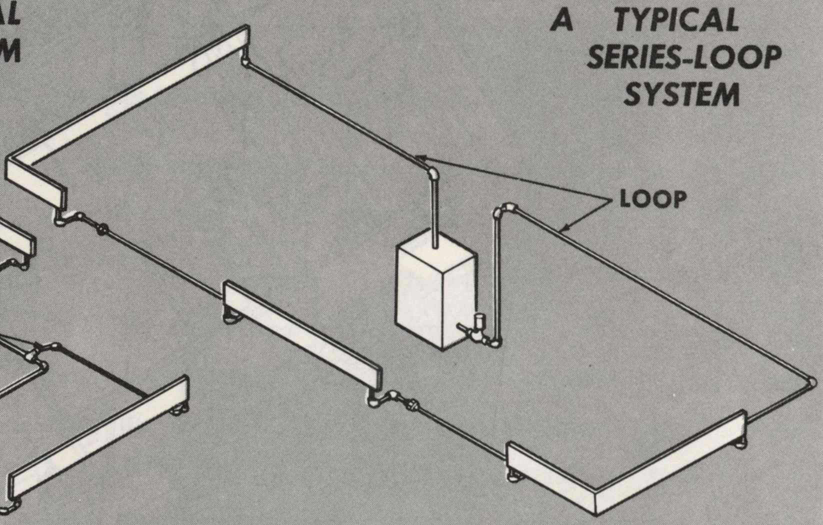


FIGURE 36

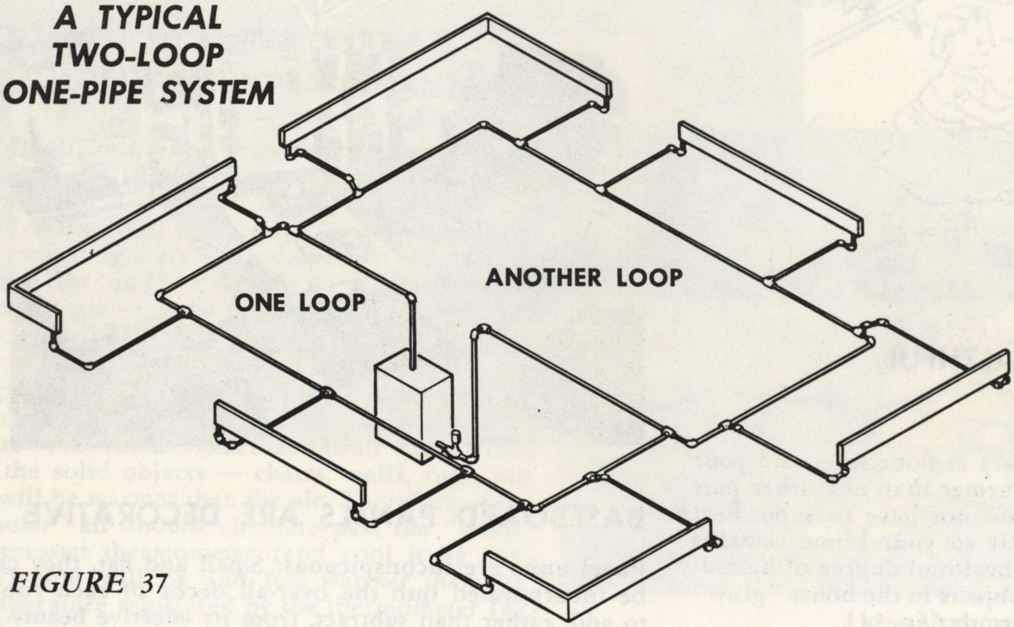


FIGURE 37

Small homes can be served by just one loop (either of the two types above); but there is a limit to the number of radiation units which can be used on a single loop. If too many are used there will be no really hot water for the last unit on the loop.

Therefore, two distinct loops *(fig. 37)*, or even more, may be used — as required by circumstances. Each loop could start and end at the boiler, but — because boilers commonly have only one set of connections — the different loops are actually connected by tees to the mains leading from and to the boiler.

BASEBOARD SYSTEMS

THE ONE THAT BEST FITS YOUR NEEDS

ALL RADIATION UNITS CAN BE SHUT OFF IN A ONE-PIPE SYSTEM

In a One-Pipe System each radiation unit is equipped with a *radiator valve (fig. 38)* by which it can be shut off from its loop. The hot water can flow through the loop (from the boiler back to the boiler) without passing through any one (or all) of the radiation units. Therefore, you have complete, individual unit control.

To assure its proper share of the hot water for each radiation unit (when the unit is turned on), a *scoop tee* is used to join the feed line of the unit to its loop.

SOME UNITS CAN BE SHUT OFF IN A SERIES-LOOP SYSTEM

In a 100% Series-Loop System the hot water passes through each radiation unit on a loop, in turn — and the whole loop is either on or off. There is *no* individual unit control.

Individual control of one unit, when desired, can be obtained by adding on by-pass piping *(fig. 39)* together with a radiator valve and scoop tee (as in a One-Pipe System). This slight added cost may be well justified to obtain individual control in a bedroom (for instance). However, if more than 50% of the radiation units on a loop are to be by-passed — then the added cost becomes such that it is more practical to install a One-Pipe System throughout.

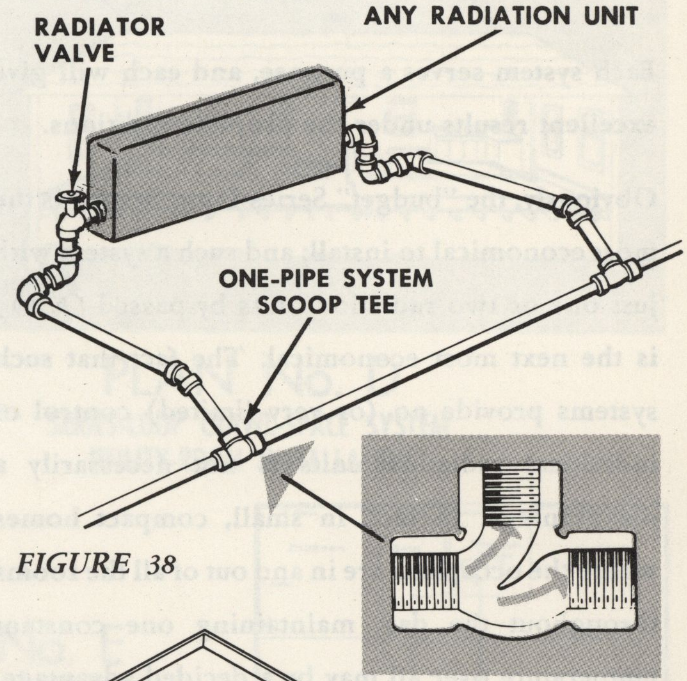


FIGURE 38

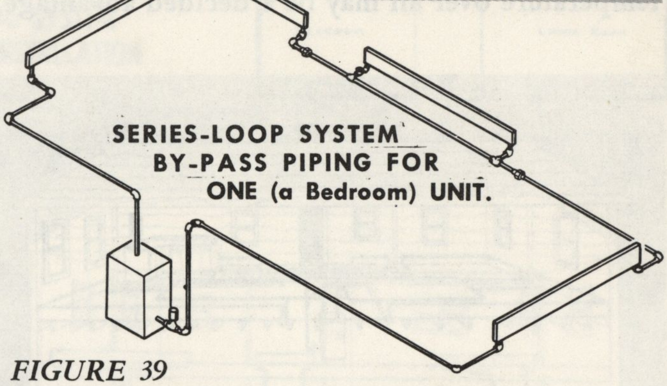


FIGURE 39

A TYPICAL TWO-LOOP ONE-PIPE SYSTEM WITH A THIRD LOOP FOR ZONE CONTROL

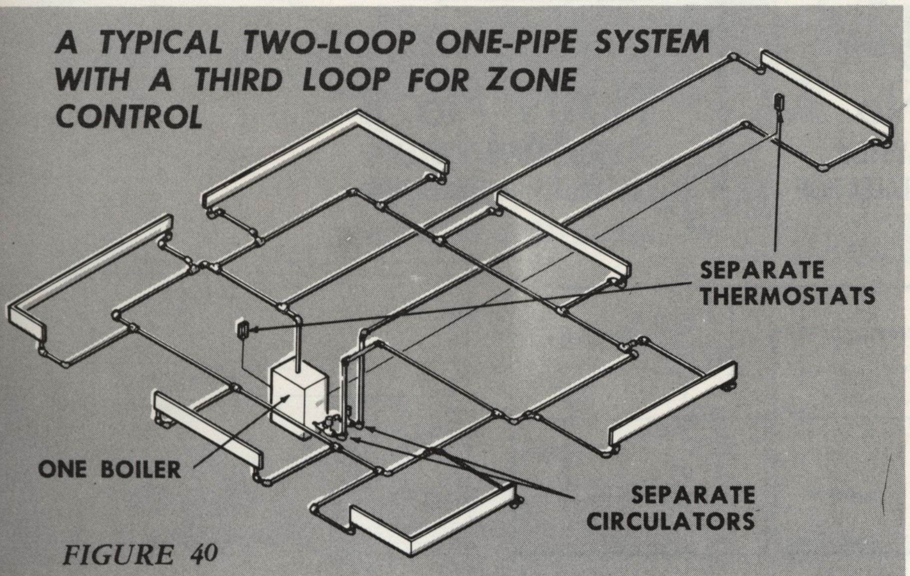


FIGURE 40

ZONE CONTROL

Zone Control means the separate control of temperature in one part of a building (as in one wing of a ranch-type home). It can be economically obtained — *with just one boiler* — by servicing the wing with a separate loop operated by its own thermostat and circulator, separate from those used for the other loop(s) *(fig. 40)*. This separate zone can then be shut off — even though the boiler is operating — or set for a different temperature, simply by setting its thermostat.

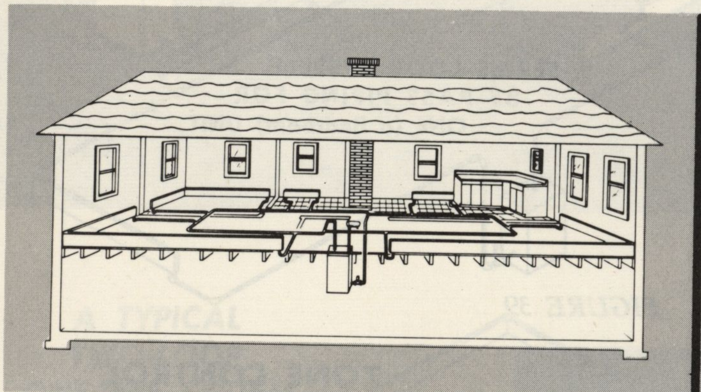
SELECTING THE BEST SYSTEM FOR YOU

Each system serves a purpose, and each will give excellent results under the proper conditions.

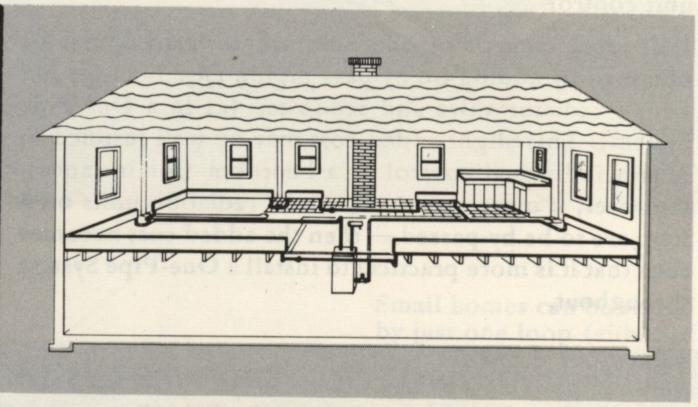
Obviously, the "budget" Series-Loop System is the most economical to install; and such a system with just one or two radiation units by-passed *(p. 19)* is the next most economical. The fact that such systems provide no (or very limited) control of individual radiation units is not necessarily a disadvantage. In fact, in small, compact homes where the occupants are in and out of all the rooms throughout the day, maintaining one constant temperature over all may be a decided advantage.

Acutally, however, a One-Pipe System affords the highest degree of both economical operation and efficiency for the great majority of homes. It is the most widely used system today. Because of the individual room control which it affords, it is adaptable to the varying heat requirements of individual tastes and changing circumstances. Because any number of loops can be used, it can be adapted to all but the very largest buildings.

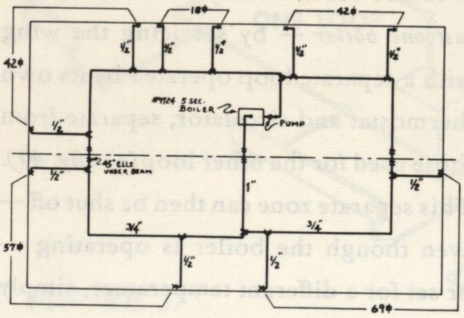
As it is possible to "tailor" a system to your special needs, we strongly recommend that you let Sears experts guide you in selecting the best system for your purpose.



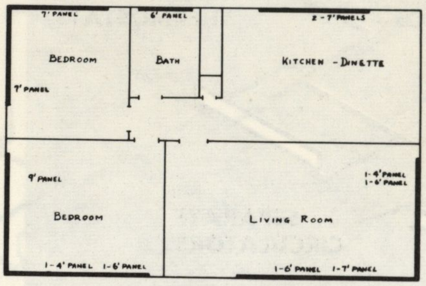
PLAN No. A
ONE-PIPE SYSTEM
BASEMENT INSTALLATION



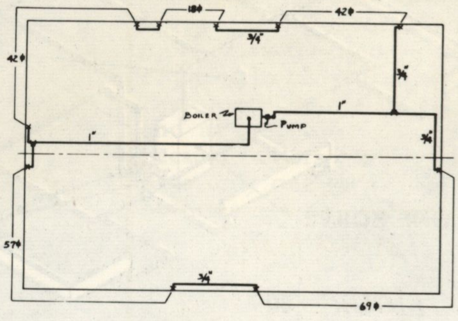
PLAN No. B
SERIES-LOOP SYSTEM
BASEMENT INSTALLATION



BASEMENT PLAN

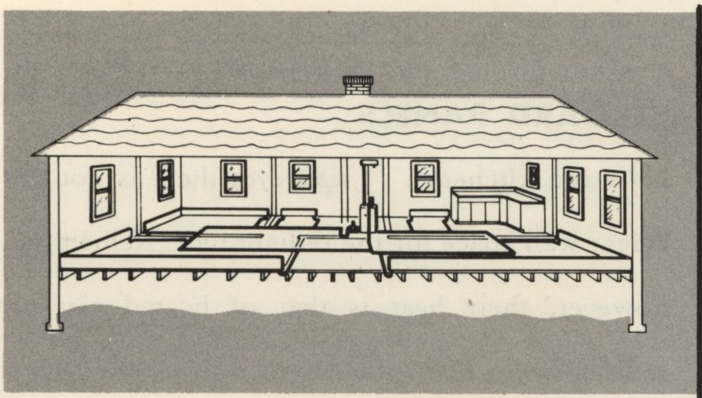


FLOOR PLAN—BOTH ILLUS.



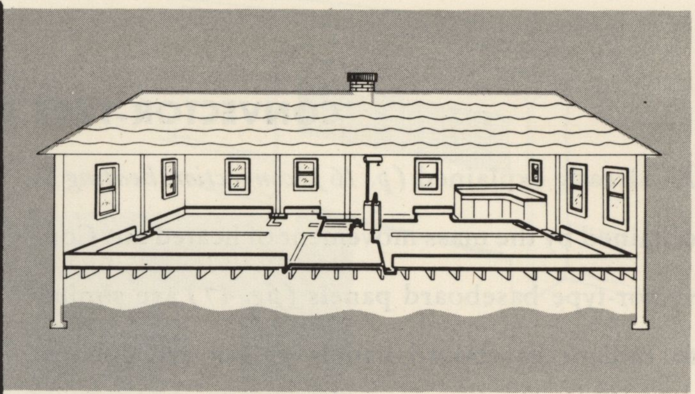
BASEMENT PLAN

SYSTEMS . . . FOR ALMOST ANY TYPE OF HOUSE



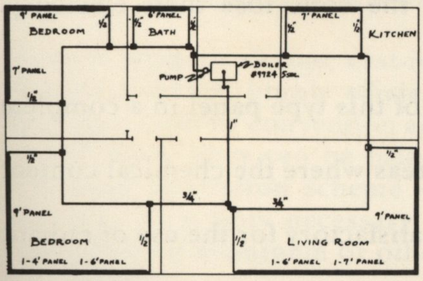
PLAN No. C

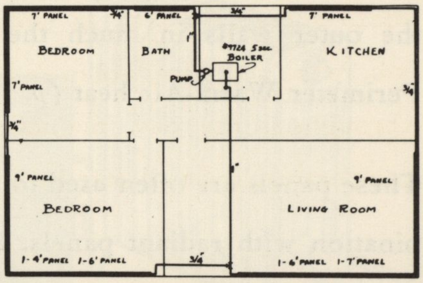
ONE-PIPE CRAWL-SPACE SYSTEM
UTILITY-ROOM INSTALLATION



PLAN No. D

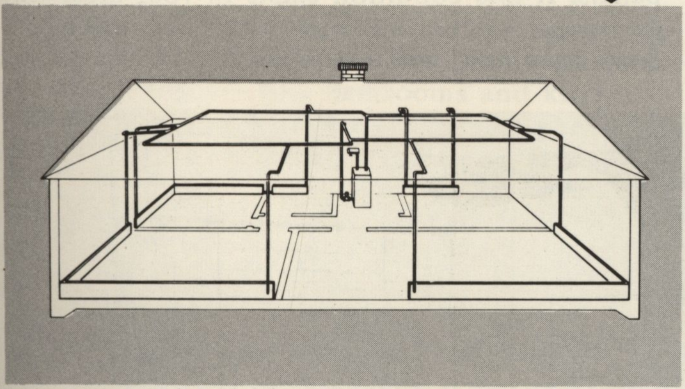
SERIES-LOOP CRAWL-SPACE SYSTEM
UTILITY-ROOM INSTALLATION

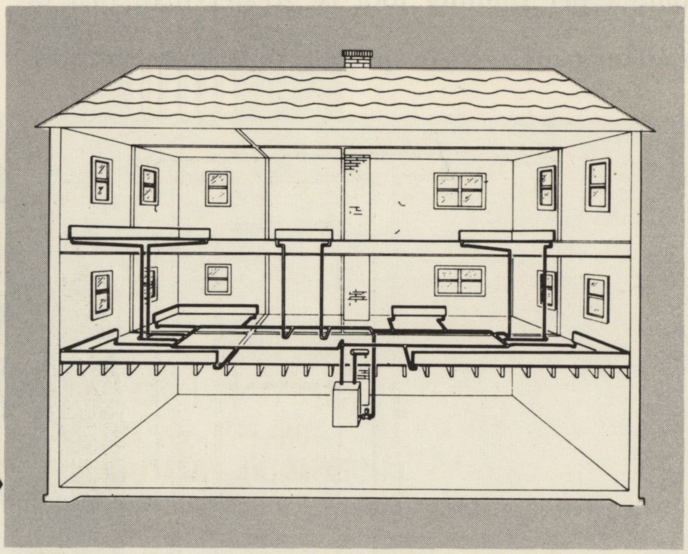




PLAN No. E

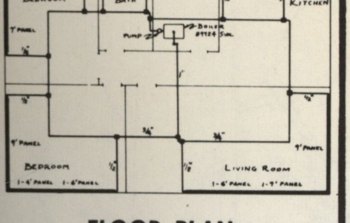
ONE-PIPE ATTIC SYSTEM
UTILITY-ROOM INSTALLATION



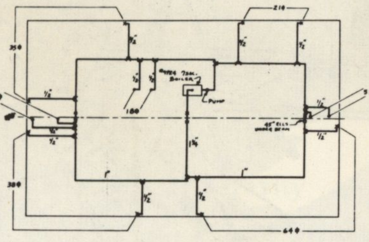


PLAN No. F

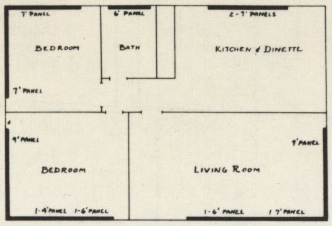
ONE-PIPE TWO-STORY SYSTEM
BASEMENT INSTALLATION



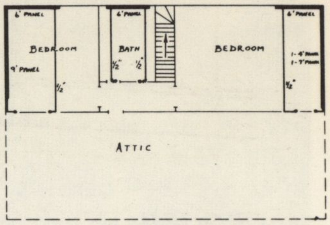
FLOOR PLAN



BASEMENT PLAN



1ST-FLOOR PLAN



2ND-FLOOR PLAN

Other Types of HOMART Radiation Units

CONVECTOR-TYPE BASEBOARD PANELS

As already explained *(p. 16), convection heating* is obtained by the mass movement of heated air. Convector-type baseboard panels *(fig.* 47*)* are similar to radiant baseboard panels — but are open at top and bottom to permit the movement of air through them. Because the air rises in moving through them, their warm-air output "blankets" the outer walls in much the same manner as Perimeter Warm-Air heat *(p. 10-11).*

These panels are often used to advantage in combination with radiant panels. Because their heat output per running foot is greater than that of radiant panels, their special use is in bathrooms, hallways, kitchens . . . wherever there is not sufficient wall space for the radiant type. Remember, however, their heat is that of heated air; *not* radiant heat. Also, they have one disadvantage: Air circulating through them deposits dust and lint from the floors on the heating coils. Unless regularly cleaned, the coils lose their efficiency.

The principle use of this type panel in a complete installation is in areas where the chemical content of the water is unsatisfactory for the use of radiant panels. If this condition exists in your area, *your Sears consultants will advise you.*

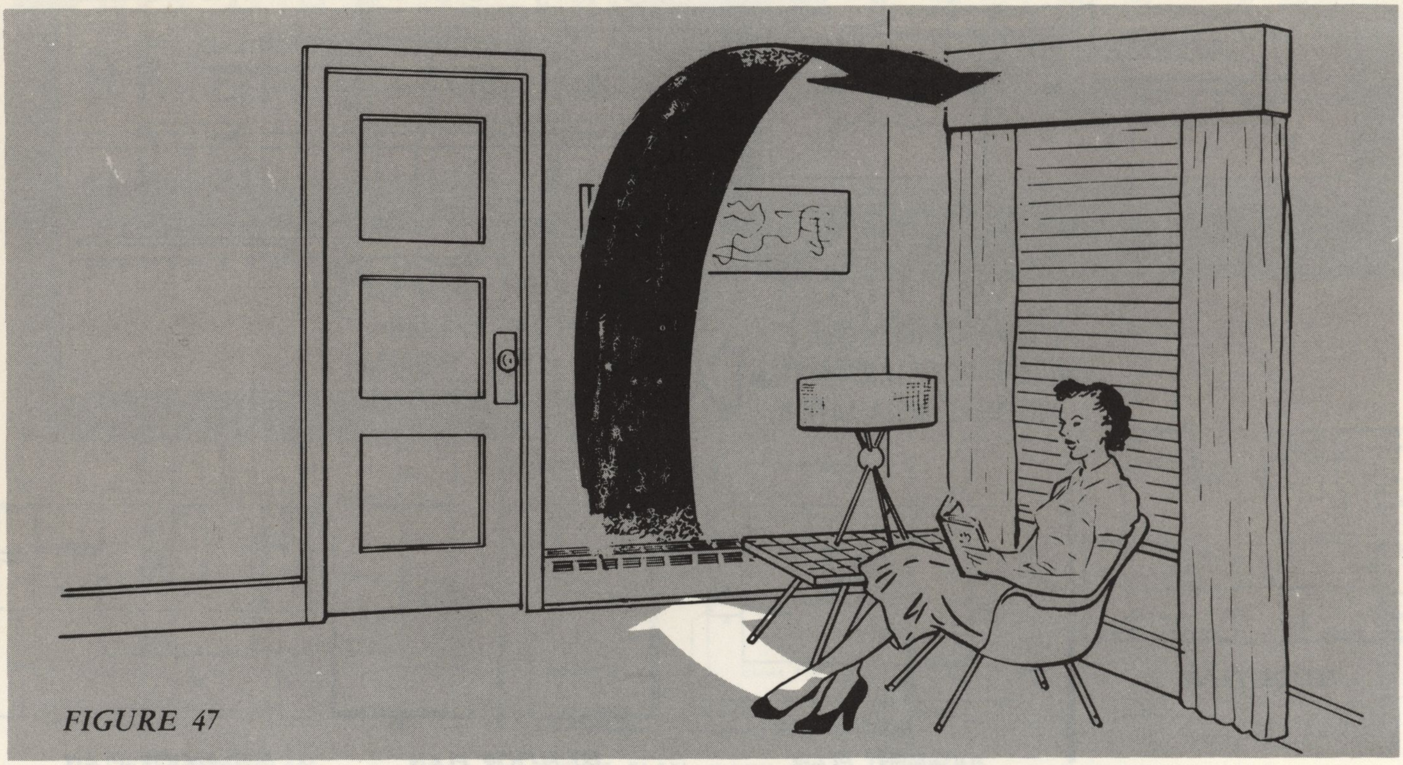


FIGURE 47

CONVECTOR-TYPE CABINETS

Cabinet, convector-type radiation units by Homart *(fig.* 48*)* are distinctively styled, and offered in a selection of sizes to meet your every need. Like the convector-type baseboard panels, they heat the rooms by the circulation of air through them. They may be partially recessed into walls to conserve room space — and may be decorated to harmonize with their surroundings.

Having the advantage of more modern styling and compactness, these units are generally preferred to cast-iron radiators wherever appearance is important.

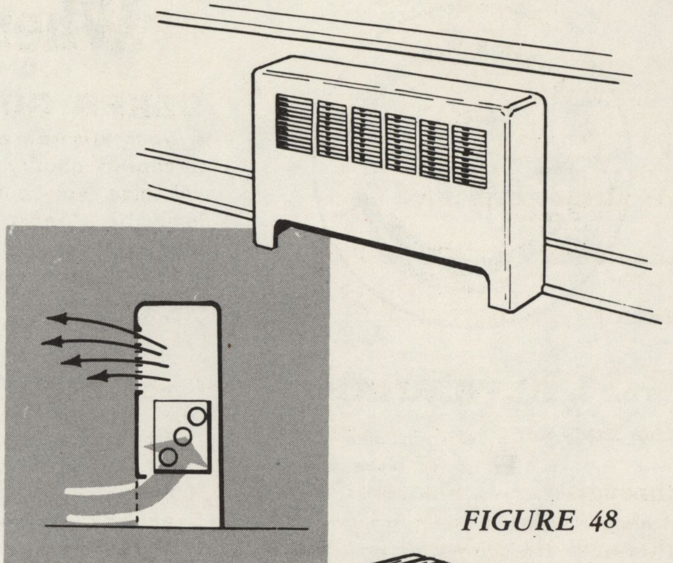


FIGURE 48

CAST-IRON RADIATORS

Homart modern design cast-iron radiators *(fig.* 49*)* are compact, highly efficient radiation units. They heat both by convention and, to some extent, by radiation. They can be painted — to blend in with your decoration scheme — with no loss of efficiency. It is only necessary to avoid using an outer finish of aluminum or other highly reflective type paint.

While less attractive than the radiant baseboard panels *(p. 16-17),* radiators are highly efficient. In some rooms — like bathrooms and kitchens, where there is little wall space for the panels — radiators are often desirable because they can be tall and narrow to fit into odd spaces. *Your Sears consultants will advise you where best to use them.*

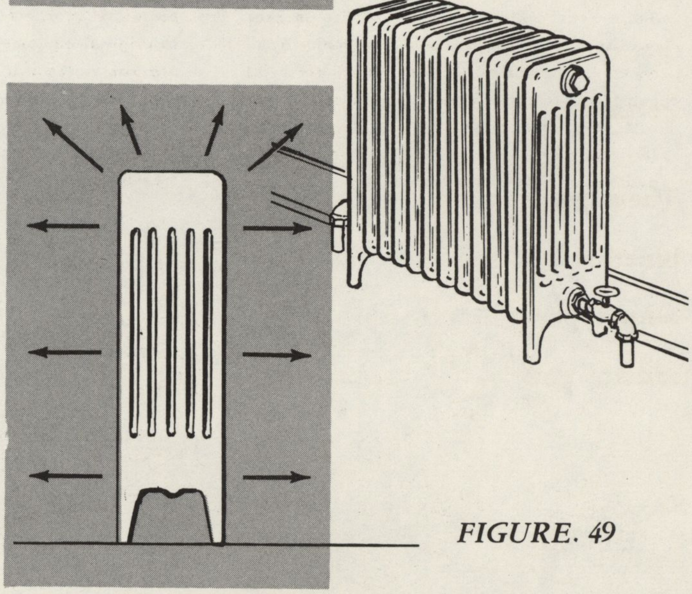


FIGURE. 49

DO NOT PLAN TO MIX VARIOUS TYPES OF RADIATION

Radiant and convector-type radiation units should not be used together on the same system as their requirements for water temperature are different. Aside from this, various types of units may be used on the same system, provided each is properly sized for the job it is to do.

Panel radiation units cannot be used with Gravity Hot-Water, Steam, or Vapor-Vacuum Systems.

Generally speaking, various types of radiation units should *not be mixed* in the same system — except as already noted under Convector-Type Baseboard Panels and Cabinets. Even in these cases, mixing should be done *only upon the advise of your Sears consultants.*

Radiant and convector-type baseboard panels are designed especially for Forced Hot-Water Systems. Convector-type cabinets are intended primarily for Forced Hot-Water and Steam Heating Systems. Cast-iron radiators can be used with any kind of hot-water or steam system.

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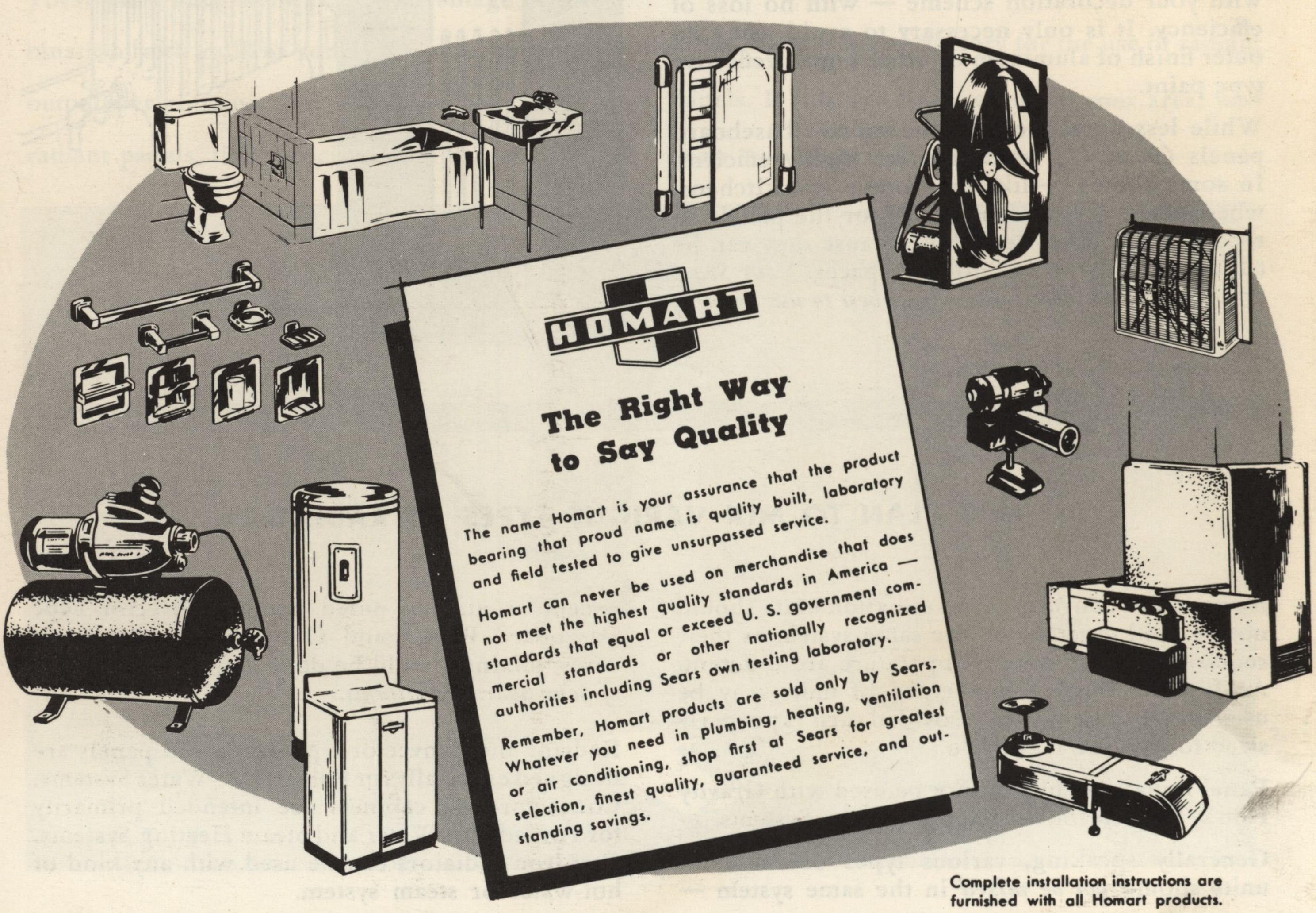

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